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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 September 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PUBLIC OPINION SCORES SHRINE VISIT

OW151655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Japanese public opinion today criticized the official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on the 40th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II, describing it as "an adverse current."

Several major newspapers here in their editorials strongly protested today's visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other cabinet ministers in their official capacities.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN noted that the "theory of post-war general account-settling", with the visit as a breakthrough, "indicates the danger of white-washing the aggressive war and renouncing the peace constitution."

That the prime minister defied "the constitution-violating suspicion" and forced the official visit, the paper observed, has further intensified "the shade of the August 15 adverse current."

The paper pointed out that the force that imposed the visit and supports the "post-war general account-settling" continues to regard the aggressive war "sacred" and reject Japan's peace guideline as "defeat sequelae."

The Japanese should never forget it is Japan that had brought disasters to its neighboring countries, the paper emphasized.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN pointed out that Asian countries regard the Yasukuni Shrine as a symbol of Japanese militarism and they felt indignant at the Japanese Government's disregard for other people.

It is Japan's duty to depend on the peace constitution and never to fight another way or draw the youth to another war, the paper exhorted.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN said that if Japan wants to have friendly relations with its belligerent countries during the Second World War, how to view the war is a question that cannot be neglected.

The KOMEI SHIMBUN observed that behind the visit are schemes for establishing a military power, supporting nationalism and rehabilitating first-grade war criminals.

The Yasukuni Shrine is a place for the Japanese War dead. Since 1978, 14 first-grade war criminals including Hideki Tojo have been memorized in the shrine as "sacrifices."

CSO: 4000/336

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN'S NAKASONE URGES REMEMBRANCE OF WAR LESSONS

OW151906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today that his government should "remember well the lessons of World War II and work tirelessly for world peace, international cooperation and the country's development."

He said this at the Budokan (martial arts) Hall here as Emperor Hirohito and some 8,000 people attended an annual national memorial congregation for the war dead to observe the 40th anniversary of the country's surrender.

The day is observed in Japan as a day of prayer for the dead and for peace, as the Japanese Government decided in April, 1982.

Today is also the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II during which the Japanese militarists brought untold suffering and losses to the people of China and other Asian nations and caused the death of millions of Japanese themselves.

Hirohito, 84, the world's longest-reigning monarch, expressed "heart-felt sorrow" over the dead and prayed for peace. "Even now my heart grieves when I think of the many people who fell in ravages of war and of their relatives," he said.

Present at the memorial service were the speakers of the two houses of the Japanese Diet, the chief judge of the supreme court and representatives of the various political parties, trade unions and citizen groups.

Despite criticism at home and abroad, Nakasone paid an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine after the observance. Nakasone is the first post-war prime minister to visit Yasukuni, a Shinto shrine dedicated to the war dead, in an official capacity.

CSO: 4000/336

NORTHEAST AISA

PRC'S GAO LIANG ON CPC-KMT COOPERATION IN ANTI-JAPANESE WAR

HK140309 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Aug 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Chen Guanfeng]

[Excerpts] China is currently staging national commemorative activities to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against Japan. The Japanese officially surrendered on September 2, 1945.

Beijing's cinemas will show more than 30 special films and documentaries from August 15 to September 15 as part of the commemorative activities. The films include three from the Soviet Union.

In other parts of the country, people will be organized to lay wreaths at the tombs of Communist heroes, KMT generals and soldiers, Soviet troops and others who gave their lives in the war.

"These activities aim to further arm our people, especially youngsters, with internationalism, patriotism and revolutionary tradition," Gao Liang, director of the Overseas Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, told a press conference in Beijing yesterday.

"It is of great significance for us to recall the developments of the war and learn a lesson from it today."

The Communist Party of China, he said, played a decisive role in winning the war by putting forward correct political and military propositions. The KMT has also played an important role by accepting these propositions, he said.

"Our victory demonstrated that co-operation between the Chinese Communist Party and the KMT was in the best interests of our nation. We should bear in mind this lesson and strive for peaceful unification of our country," Gao said.

Answering a question on whether these activities will arouse new hatred among the Chinese for the Japanese, Gao said the commemorative activities will in no way affect friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

CSO: 4000/336

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPAN TO PERMIT DPRK PLANE TO FLY DIRECT TO TOKYO--Tokyo, 13 Aug (XINHUA)--
The Japanese Government today for the first time permitted a plane chartered
by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fly from
Pyongyang to Japan direct, the KYODO News Agency reported. The decision
was made by the Ministry of Transport which approved today, "as a special
case", the flight of a chartered plane carrying a 128-member Korean delegation
to the Universiade to be held in Kobe later this month. The plane will
arrive at the New International Airport at Narita on August 19. With no
diplomatic relations between the two countries, DPRK travellers to Japan
generally go to Beijing, China, first to obtain entry visas from the
Japanese Embassy there. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT
13 Aug 85 OW]

JAPAN'S NAKASONE PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO YASUKUNI--Tokyo, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--
Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today visited the Yasukuni Shrine,
becoming the first post-war prime minister to do so in his official
capacity as head of the government. Answering questions from reporters,
Nakasone confirmed that he had visited the shrine in his official capacity
as Prime Minister. He told reporters that his signature on the visitors
book was Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He said that after serious
considerations on people's different attitudes toward such visits to
the shrine by government ministers, the Japanese Government reached the
opinion that as the prime minister and cabinet ministers, they can visit
the shrine in their official capacities. He said the visit to the shrine
has absolutely nothing to do with restoration of militarism. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 15 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/336

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

TRAVEL SHOW IN AUSTRALIA--Sydney, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The Holiday and Travel Show 1985 began here today with the participation of more than 30 countries. China took part in the annual show for the first time. With an exhibit area of 200 square meters, the China pavilion is one of the largest. Among those models and pictures on display are that of the bronze chariot and the life-size terra-cotta figures of Qin Dynasty, and of ruins of the ancient Jiaohe City in Xinjiang. At the opening ceremony today, Australian minister for aviation and transportation Peter Morris said that China's participating in the show was a very important event. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 19 Jun 85]

CSO: 4000/283

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA CARRIES NEWS ANALYSIS ON GULF WAR

OW171909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 17 Aug 85

["News Analysis: Is 5-Year Gulf War Intensifying?"--(by Shuai Peng)--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tehran, August 17 (XINHUA)--Within about 24 hours from Thursday to early Friday, the Iranian military authorities declared that they have launched two offensives code-named "Ashura-2" and "Ashura-3" in the central and southern fronts and have inflicted 650 casualties on Iraq.

Is the Iranian new tactics of "hit and run" operation growing bigger in scale and the Iran-Iraq war intensifying?

Lookers-on of the war had better bear in mind that the war is going to meet its fifth anniversary next month. It is imaginable that those who are involved in this conflict are feeling tired of it to a different extent.

As the war sees no end in sight, both belligerents need to bolster up the sagging morale of their nations.

It is recalled that the new tactics of "hit and run" of the ground war emerged in June when Iran was driven to the corner by the Iraqi "war of cities." Its emergence could be attributed to the fact that Iran found no other means to retaliate against the Iraqi air raids but the offensive operation on the ground and the time for a big offensive or the "final blow" as some used to say is far from ripe.

The Iraqis did not use their "trump card"--the "war of cities" to counter-attack the "hit and run" operation and its air raids on non-military targets have stopped for more than two months. This calmness is the reflection of their self-confidence. While Iran launched the limited penetrating offensives one after another, Iraq has also developed a lot of small-scale attacks along the 1,000 km front. No one has gained a clear upperhand.

It should be said that generally speaking, the five-year war has remained in a stalemate for more than a year and will remain so for a certain period of time. No one is able to crush the other or to enlarge or intensify the war due to different considerations.

Judging from the uncovering of an F-14 spare parts smuggling team in the United States and the recent futile efforts by Iran in seeking certain weapons, it becomes increasingly clear that the war in the Gulf has been and is effectively under the control of the superpowers.

What the superpowers want is to keep the Gulf war going, but contain it on a certain scale.

The third world people are so regretful that while they urgently need use of resources for the development of their countries and promote the welfare of their countrymen, the two belligerents are playing into the hands of "world arrogance" and have wasted their lives and materials for so long a time.

CS0: 4000/339

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA INTERVIEWS PLO OFFICIAL ON TALKS WITH U.S.

OW011941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 1 Aug 85

["Palestine National Council President on Forthcoming Arab Summit (by Rui Yingjie and Pan Lisheng)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, August 1 (XINHUA)--A Palestinian leader today hoped the proposed extraordinary Arab summit to be held on August 7 in Casablanca, Morocco, will support the February 11 agreement between Jordan and Palestine and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Sa'id, president of the Palestine National Council, said the Jordan-Palestine agreement fully conforms with the resolution adopted unanimously at the 12th Arab summit in Fez.

He said the upcoming summit will discuss the problem of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, particularly the new situation after the 50 tanks received by the Amal movement from Syria are being deployed around the refugee camps.

Referring to the upcoming dialogue to be held in Amman between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the president said the Palestinian side has so far not yet received a reply from the United States concerning the namelist of the Palestinian representatives. He said now that the ball is on the U.S. side it depends upon the U.S. and Israeli attitude.

The president said he did not pin too much hope on the proposed dialogue but he pointed out that only when the United States recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization, can the dialogue be conducted and peace in the Middle East be realized.

CSO: 4000/339

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Ion Dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in China, and his wife gave a reception here today in celebration of the 41st anniversary of Romanian national day. Dorobantu made a speech on the achievements of his country over the past 41 years. Present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen, deputy head of the international liaison department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Li Shuzheng and President of the China-Romanian Friendship Association Li Qiang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 19 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/339

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE INTELLECTUALS ADMITTED INTO CPC

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Jiajie [2621 0259 2638]]

[Text] A few days ago this reporter learned from the CPC Central Committee Organization Department that the party Central Committee's instruction on admitting large numbers of outstanding intellectuals to the party has been conscientiously implemented by the localities, and that the percentage of intellectuals has noticeably increased among new party members. Some 196,000 more intellectuals were admitted to the party in 1984 than in 1983, and the number again increased by a large margin in the first half of 1985 over the same 1984 period. At present, party members with a senior middle school or higher educational level (including those with an equivalent to senior middle school educational level) account for 20.33 percent of the total party membership. In the past, the number of party members among returned overseas Chinese and college students was very small, but it has begun to change. Among the new intellectual-party members, young and middle-aged people and women have increased most conspicuously.

A comrade in the CPC Central Committee Organization Department told this reporter that in conjunction with party consolidation, local party committees have on their own initiative placed admitting outstanding intellectuals on their agenda and eliminated the influence of "leftist" ideas, and that leading members of party committees have personally acted to help outstanding intellectuals solve problems in joining the party. This is an important experience in admitting large numbers of outstanding intellectuals to the party.

Units, which are doing a good job in recruitment, generally have carried out in-depth investigation and study to find out how many intellectuals there are in each unit, how many of them have applied for party membership, how many already meet requirements for party membership but are not yet admitted, why, and so forth, and in view of the existing problems, adopt effective measures to solve them one by one in a down-to-earth manner. This is another experience.

Still another experience is that the party organizations in quite a number of units have established a system of periodical contacts with the intellectuals who have applied for party membership, under which the work and responsibility to provide individual help to applicants are shared.

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CSO: 4005/1156

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY MEMBERS' ROLE IN NEW PERIOD CLARIFIED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 85 p 5

[Letter from Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, to Luo Tiejun, a peasant]

[Text] Comrade Luo Tiejun:

I think your letter should be answered. But it takes more than a few words to answer your questions. Hence the long delay. Today I finally found some time to write to you.

Judging by your letter, you are a party member with a sense of responsibility. What is a communist party member supposed to do during the socialist construction period? In our country today, although class struggle has not died out, it is no longer the main issue. You have been pondering this question. So have I. I do not think I can make a thorough analysis of the question now. At the same time, what can be said in one letter is very limited. Therefore, I can only briefly discuss a few viewpoints.

First, I think that in the socialist construction period, a communist party member certainly should continue to be an advanced element politically, but at the same time he must also strive to be an advanced element economically and culturally. Now everywhere, especially in rural areas, there is great need for communist party members to take the lead economically and culturally. The party's policies cannot remain spoken or written propaganda. There must be people to set an example in implementing the party's correct policies and raising their own material and cultural living standards. At present, when we want to pursue some new policies and measures, the trouble is that we often do not have this kind of people to take the lead. Can it be that this is no concern of communist party members? Many party organizations, however, have failed to make such a demand on party members. Of course, it is not without difficulties for communist party members to take the lead. It is a struggle. Communist party members who have not yet become advanced elements economically and culturally should strive to become one. Here we mean they should strive not only to acquire knowledge but to learn management. In this regard, party organizations should make an effort to help party members increase their consciousness and help them acquire knowledge, learn management and gain competence. In this area, I think our party organizations are doing too little. The publicity work done by the party papers is also far from adequate.

Second, communist party members have as their ideal the realization of the advanced stage of communism. However, if they only have an ideal of the remote communist stage, but no ideal for the near future, the period after that, a collective, an area and even a certain undertaking, it is, I think, not enough of a powerful motive for them to make an effort. On this, I also think that our propaganda is very ineffective. Our propaganda now often talk about the "communist" ideal in generalities and fail to give it substance or go into details. I think our party organizations at all levels should also spend a lot of energies to do something in this area. I think that not only should there be short-term and intermediate-term ideals for the whole country (the strategic goal set for the end of the century in the report of the 12th Party Congress is an ideal), but we should have ideals which are more specific, immediate and close. The year before last, we took the opportunity of commemorating the 400th anniversary of the birthday of Xu Xiake, China's snvirny dvirnyidy (geographer and traveler), to express our hope that publishing houses in all our provinces and cities, in publishing the "Development of the Beloved Motherland" series, will each turn out a few books describing the development prospects and ideals of each province. Our purpose was the same. It is for the same purpose that in the past few years I have called for studies on regional strategies. Your Changsha County should have ideals for the county, and your Meihua Township and Yangque Village should also have ideals for your township and village. Communist party members who do not have this kind of ideals should try to form them. Those whose ideals are not clear should make them clear. In this area, a great deal of education and self-education remains to be done.

Third, the question of how to handle the relationship between communist party members and the non party masses in the socialist construction period. In March this year, I went to the border areas of Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou to take part in the survey and study on developing the Wuling Mountain area. After that, when we returned to Changsha, two slogans were formed: "Long live service!" "Long live creation!" I think that "service" is the essential factor distinguishing socialist relations of production from capitalist relations of production. By "service" I mean this kind of "socialist service." Communist party members should play an exemplary role in the area of socialist services. There is a theoretical question here, that is, the relationship between service and interest. At the core of relations of production are relations of ownership, relations of property and relations of interest. On the question of relations of interest, a socialist builder and especially a communist party member is faced with a complicated problem: A communist party member has his own interests, he also wants to get rich, and his prosperity is also necessary for the publicity and implementation of the party's policies. But a communist party member must also serve the masses and society and give prominence to this kind of relations of interest. The solution of this kind of contradiction is not just a question of theory and principle. It is mainly a practical and concrete problem. It must be solved by going into specifics, by experience, by the communist party member's conscious action and by creation. On questions such as in what way should a communist party member expand his business operations, how should he compete with other operators, in what spirit should he compete with others, and so forth, it is necessary to conduct creative studies according to the basic principles of Marxism, and not to attempt to solve them with dogmatic methods.

In short, questions which need to be studied are many in this area, and are not limited to the above three. Because of time, I shall go no further. I am sending separately for your reference Part 6, "The Party's Role in Socialist Economic Construction," of the "Elementary Reader on Socialist Economic Construction" and the book "A Pauper's Way for the Application of Modern Science" which includes such articles as "Advanced Elements in Politics Should Also Be Advance Elements in Culture" and "Demonstration Households in Scientific Life," I hope you will write again on this question.

[Signed] Yu Guangyuan
5 June 1985

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CSO: 4005/1175

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEASANT'S LETTER ON ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 85 p 5

["Excerpts" of letter from Luo Tiejun, a peasant, to Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences]

[Text] Respected Mr Yu:

I was a delegate to the national forum on specialized households in the rural areas. A month ago, I heard your speech at the Great Hall of the People and the congratulatory letter you wrote to the opening session of the meeting. I was deeply moved and greatly encouraged.

I am a young communist party member, 30 years old and a senior middle school graduate. In the past few years, owing to the party's good policies, I too have made a small fortune, bought a car and set up a family factory. After hearing your question--"What should the 10,000-yuan households among party members do?"--I thought it over for a long time. I really wanted to talk to you, but time did not allow me. It was really regrettable.

Back home, when I reported to the country party committee, I mentioned the question you asked us. The secretary of the country party committee liked the question very much. He thought that the question of how party members in today's rural areas should play an exemplary and leading role in the new period is of great practical significance. When one person gets rich, he should lead everyone to get rich too. This is a glorious task before us party members. As to how it can be done and done well, I have nothing to suggest today, as I am still working on an answer to the question. I am writing today mainly to ask for your advice.

Several years of practice has proven that the party Central Committee's suggestion that "there can be no stability without agriculture, no prosperity without industry and no flexibility without commerce" is very correct. From the road I have personally traveled, there is another important point: "There can be no progress without knowledge." Therefore, I must continue to study hard and constantly absorb fresh nourishment.

[Signed] Luo Tiejun

A peasant of Yangque Village, Meihua Township, Changsha County, Hunan
23 December 1984

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CSO: 4005/1175

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFORTS TO PRESERVE MINORITIES' CULTURAL LEGACY

OW140837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 August (XINHUA)--China is taking great strides to collect and translate the cultural legacy of its minority nationalities.

Collection of three great epics, "Gesser Khan" of Tibet, "Jangel" of Inner Mongolia, and "Manass" of Kirgiz in Xinjiang have been completed. Some have been published, according to a meeting held in Quinghai recently to discuss further steps to revive and develop the culture of the minority nationalities.

Other major literary and musical and art works completed include the 12 "Mucams", which are melodies popular among the Uyghur people around the Tianshan mountains, dances of the Naxi nationality in Yunnan, and some theatrical works. The folk epic "Yimakan" (meaning "ballad singing" in the Hezhe language) of China's smallest nationality--the Hezhe in Heilongjiang Province, with a population of less than 1,000--has been translated into the Han language. The Hezhe people have no written language and the epic was compiled according to local singers' versions of the epic.

"Gesser Khan", about a legendary hero, runs to 1.5 million lines and more than 10 million words.

The epic was first recorded in 1716 in seven volumes in a woodblock edition in the Mongolian language. Collection of the epic began in 1959.

Parts of the Kirgiz epic "Manass" have been published in the Kirgiz language in both hard and soft cover editions. Han, Uyghur and Kazak language editions are being prepared.

The epic tells how a Kirgiz hero and his descendants between the 9th and 15th century struggle for peace, freedom and happiness. The stories reveal the history, politics, law, philosophy, ethics, languages and religion and customs and habits of the nationality, which now has a population of about 90,000.

Some 60 people can sing the epic. Most of them are advanced in age. Epic singers Jusupu and Mamaiyi can sing eight volumes of the epic. They have been invited to the Urumqi cultural center to help collect and sort out the cultural legacy of the nationality.

Various places have put on a number of new theatrical works on ancient themes. They include the Beijing opera "Gesser Khan", based on the Tibetan epic, the Tibetan opera "Battle at Huoling", the Uyghur opera "Ailipu and Sainaiwu", the Manchu dance drama "Pearl", the Hui dance drama "Mansur", the Yi dance drama "Miyiulu" and the Dai dance drama "Zhao Shutung and Nanwu Nuona".

CSO: 4000/335

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORK OF PENG DEHUI, ZHANG ZHIZHONG RECOUNTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 12, 25 Mar 85 pp 28-29

[Article by Yu Zhanbang [0151 3277 6721]]

[Text] After engineering a peaceful uprising in Xinjiang, Gen Zhang Zhizhong discussed the Xinjiang problem with Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and prepared a memorandum. Chairman Mao asked Zhang Zhizhong if he would like to go to the Northwest to work with Peng Dehuai. Zhang Zhizhong said: "The elders and army officers of the Northwest know me and I often think of them. If you find it necessary for me to go to the Northwest, I would be glad to serve as Gen Peng's adviser." Chairman Mao said: "You were once the top military and political head for the four northwestern provinces. Would it inconvenience you to serve now as Peng Dehuai's deputy?" Gen Zhang said: "I obey your order and follow your command." Once this was settled, Premier Zhou went to General Zhang's residence for a long talk and personally saw him off at the airport.

Zhang Zhizhong flew from Beijing to Lanzhou on 26 November 1949. He was met at the airport by Gen Peng, Gen He and political commissar Xi Zhongxun. Zhang and Peng hit it off very well at the first meeting. Since both were candid and eloquent conversationists, they got along just fine. On the flight from Lanzhou to Urumqi, they talked about the Xinjiang problem, the topographic setting of the Northwest, its products and climate, its culture and custom, its nationality relations and its successive rulers of the past. The most interesting part of the conversation was their evaluation of Zuo Zongtang.

"Many of your Hunan fellow-provincials are in Xinjiang," said Zhang Zhizhong.

"Zuo Zongtang was a native of Hunan. At that time, he led lots of Hunan young people to Xinjiang. They became more and more numerous as they multiplied--from generation to generation," said Peng Dehuai.

"Zuo Zongtang entered Xinjiang in 1880, nearly 70 years ago," said Zhang Zhizhong, "but his vestiges are still visible. There are still huge willow trees along the road between eastern Gansu and Xinjiang on the west bank of the Yellow River. They are known as 'General Zuo's willow trees' to the local people. His headquarters at Hami has fallen apart but the willow trees still

thrive. Zuo Zongtang was close to 70 years old when he took his post in Xinjiang. He 'carted a coffin with him to the frontier' to show his resolute determination. He said he staked his life to regain Yili and pacify southern Xinjiang. Due to a humiliating treaty to cede the territory signed presumptuously by Chong Hou, an ignorant and inept representative of the imperial Manchu court at the time, the Czarist Russians refused to return to China the Yili territory which they were occupying. At the same time, there was the A Gu Bo rebellion in southern Xinjiang. The whole situation was very critical. Zuo Zongtang's policy was correct. After putting down the rebellion in southern Xinjiang, he moved his troops northward to retake Yili while diplomatic negotiations went on at the same time. Confronted with such mounting difficulties, the Czarist Russians finally yielded and agreed to a new treaty and pulled out of Yili. This shows Zuo Zongtang was a patriot."

"Zuo Zongtang did a great service to the country, but he also suppressed peasant uprisings," said Peng.

"That's true. When Zuo Zongtang put down the Muslim rebellion, he actually suppressed a minority nationality. But...", Zhang Zhizhong said, "it is unfair to rank Zuo with Zeng (Guofan), Peng (Yulin) and Hu (Linyi) as it is often done by the general public and especially contemporary historians. Zeng, Peng and Hu were reactionaries and not patriots while Zuo Zongtang had preserved over 1.6 million square km of territory in Xinjiang."

"What you have said is quite reasonable," Peng nodded.

"It is a pity," Zhang Zhizhong continued, "that the successive rulers of Xinjiang committed lots of historical sins by pursuing a policy of conquest, oppression, exploitation and discrimination toward the people of various nationalities. The fact that those rulers, such as Yang Zengxin, Jin Shuren and Sheng Shicai, were Han people aggravated antagonisms between the nationalities. In the past, recurrent rebellions of different scales used to break out every 5 to 10 years. During the years when I was in Xinjiang, my personal wish was to rectify the historical errors. I cooperated with the 'three regions' (the revolution at Yili, Tacheng and Aletai led by such Communist Party members as A He Mai Ti Jiang) to implement a policy of peace, democracy, solidarity and unity backed by many concrete measures. But things went against my wishes and I was unable to achieve these goals."

"The Xinjiang problem was extremely complicated but you have worked hard to resolve it. In our opinion, the nationality problem could be resolved satisfactorily only by a proletarian government guided by Marxist principles."

Zhang Zhizhong nodded: "I believe that."

Zhang Zhizhong and Peng Dehuai flew to Urumqi on 27 November and acted immediately on many complex matters awaiting attention, including the establishment of the Xinjiang Military Region and the regional CPC committee, the reorganization of the Xinjiang Provincial People's Government and the formulation of a new government program.

The Xinjiang Provincial People's Government was officially established on 17 December. There was a huge celebration gathering attended by the leaders of all circles and nationalities in Urumqi. In a concise and rousing speech at the meeting, Zhang Zhizhong pointed out that the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang was brought about, first of all, by a situation resulting from the nationwide victory of the People's Liberation Army and its movement toward western China; second, by the ardent wishes of the people of Xinjiang for peace, a popular mandate; and, finally, by the efforts of the responsible Kuomintang party, military and government leaders in Xinjiang, such as Gen Tao Shiyue, to respond to the call of the Chinese Communist Party.

In his speech, he appraised highly the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang, believing that "Xinjiang, having entered the stage of New Democracy, will be a powerful link in the great People's Republic of China. Furthermore, since the fundamental change of the political regime has wiped out the major contradictions of the past, what needs to be done henceforth is to enhance solidarity and construction."

At that time, the population was close to 4 million, including 100,000 uprising troops, security personnel and police, plus 14 different nationalities. Right after the Liberation, public and military morale was still edgy. Gen Peng therefore called a meeting of the uprising officers and men as well as the cadres of the government agencies in Urumqi and invited Zhang Zhizhong to speak on "how to proceed with the transformation." This was followed shortly thereafter by another meeting of the officers of both the 1st Army Corps and the uprising forces in Urumqi and the cadres of government agencies to listen to Zhang's report on "Further Discussions of How To Proceed with the Transformation." The report covered four major areas. 1) Speaking from his personal experience and using himself as an example, Zhang Zhizhong gave a detailed report on what he had experienced in Beijing for a period of 8 months, especially the great guiding ideology, the programs and policies and the democratic work style of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao. His presentation was so precise, sincere and lively that the audience was visibly moved. 2) He gave an analysis of the favorable military, political, economic and international situation both in China and abroad. 3) He described his personal impression of the peaceful liberation and pointed out emphatically that in view of past recurrent rebellions, the consequences would be unthinkable if peaceful liberation did not take place. Finally, he urged all the uprising personnel to face reality squarely and be aware that the only correct way is to have the resolve to pursue self-transformation, to change the form of leadership, to improve the work style, to change habits and customs, to identify with the Chinese Communist officers and men and to learn from them with an open mind.

After the meeting, Gen Peng said: "Gen Zhang Zhizong's report is very good and is suited to the occasion and should be published for those who did not attend the meeting." Zhang Zhizhong told his secretary to edit the report and present it to Peng Dehuai for review. Some comrades objected to publishing the report because parts of it were not fit for publication, especially the reference to Chiang Kai-shek as Mr Chiang. Gen Peng said: "Why not? It is for the

consumption of non-Communists." The report was first published in XINJIANG RIBAO and then carried by GANSU RIBAO, QUNZHONG RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO.

After working together for such a long time, Zhang Zhizhong and Peng Dehuai felt free to talk about anything they pleased. Frank and straightforward in speech, Zhang Zhizhong once offered Gen Peng a suggestion.

On that day when Zhang Zhizhong arrived for a visit, Gen Peng was having lunch by himself. Feeling a bit surprised, Zhang asked: "Where's your wife? Has she eaten already?" After offering Zhang a seat, Peng said with a broad smile: "This is our system. I eat a small amount of kitchen food, she eats a medium amount of kitchen food and so we have to eat separately." Zhang Zhizhong said disapprovingly: "Is that necessary? Why can't you eat your own food together?" Gen Peng explained: "That's not permitted. We have been fighting wars over 20 years and leading a marginal existence. But there are minor differences in our food rations. This is a rule that nobody may violate." Afterwards, Zhang Zhizhong said: "Gen Peng is a scrupulously conscientious person worthy of our admiration."

When they first entered Urumqi, they had two meals a day served at 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The uprising cadres found it hard to adjust and could not stand it. Zhang Zhizhong recommended to Gen Peng that they follow the custom of the city and serve three meals a day.

Instead of accepting the suggestion immediately, Peng Dehuai said: "Since this involves our system and logistics, we have to look into it carefully." Not long thereafter, they changed to three meals a day like the rest of China.

When the Northwest Military and Political Committee was about to be established, Gen Peng said to Zhang Zhizhong: "The people's cause calls for participation by many. Once the Northwest Military and Political Committee is set up, we need many capable people of special talent. Could you recommend some?" Zhang Zhizhong agreed to oblige. After careful consideration, he recommended some cadres for the Military and Political Committee and department-level positions. He also recommended a deputy secretary general and a deputy chief of the Executive Office. Some of them, due to their questionable family and political backgrounds, did not please the organizational and personnel departments. Gen Peng said: "What does that matter? We may use any capable person as long as he is not a traitor or a spy and did not incur any debt in blood or popular wrath." This put an end to the objections.

One day when Gen Peng and Gen Zhang were discussing the construction of Xinjiang, Zhang said: "The whole thing depends on what political regime is in power. Before the Liberation, I strived to promote economic construction for the people of the Northwest, especially the people of Xinjiang. We organized a Northwest Minsheng Industrial Corporation and a Xinjiang Construction Technical Assistance Corps and hired some specialists and scholars. Unfortunately, the Kuomintang regime won't let you do it, and the result has gone contrary to our wishes." Gen Zhang paused and heaved a sigh of emotion as all sorts of feelings welled up in his mind.

"A political regime which represents the big landlords and big capitalists would not permit you to work for benefit of the masses," said Peng. "As a matter of fact, there are lots of capable people in the Kuomintang-controlled regions, but who can bring their talent into full play? There are also material resources, but who will use them?"

Zhang Zhizhong went on to say: "Now we have the Communist Party and Chairman Mao to lead us. The party's work style is excellent and its cadres are so good that they will no doubt be able to put the country on the right track. The Chinese people are fortunate. But I wonder, when will the new democratic revolution end and socialism begin?"

"The land reform, the suppression of counterrevolution and the liquidation of the remnant imperialist forces are pursuits of the New Democracy. Once these are accomplished, we will enter the socialist stage," Gen Peng tried to explain.

"That's good. People like us will have the good fortune to work for the construction of socialism," Gen Zhang grinned in hearty delight.

Not long thereafter, Gen Peng rushed back to Beijing as the war to resist American aggression and aid Korea had become imminent. Gen Zhang also returned to Beijing. Authorized by the CPC Central Committee and the people of China, Gen Peng, charged with a tremendous responsibility, left immediately for the front. Gen Zhang, in the meantime, published his writings and reports to support the war to resist American aggression and aid Korea.

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CSO: 4005/916

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAPER NOTES NEED FOR MORE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION--Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Pre-school children, aged one to six, make up 12 percent of China's population of one billion, according to an article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. Getting a child into a nursery or kindergarten is still a problem in China. There is space for only about ten percent of the children under the age of three and about 20 percent of those between four and six. China has more than 730,000 child care workers and 490,000 teachers who work in pre-school education. Since 1979, China has opened 33 schools to train pre-school teachers, among which 17 are cooperating with the UN Children's Fund. Jiangsu Province, which leads the country in the number of pre-school teachers, runs 152 training classes for nursery and kindergarten teachers in 67 vocational schools. They have an enrollment of 6,500 students, eight times as many as those in regular normal schools. Some of the pre-school teachers are not well qualified. Beijing has 260,000 child care workers of which only 2,000 have been educated in normal schools. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 15 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/335

EAST REGION

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG ARMED POLICE MEETING

OW081355 Hangzhou ZHEJIANO RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The third enlarged meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial Armed Police Corps Party Committee was held recently. The meeting emphasized that it is necessary to regard education on fostering lofty aspirations and enhancing discipline as a key measure to improve the quality of the Armed Police Corps and to create a lofty image of the corps.

Wang Fang and Luo Dong, respectively secretary and standing committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Zhang Xiufu, standing committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Provincial Armed Police Corps Party Committee, and Yu Kejia and Wu Yi, both deputy secretaries of the Provincial Armed Police Corps Party Committee, made a report at the meeting on strengthening the building of the armed police force.

The meeting held that the armed police must conduct ideological education centering on fostering lofty aspirations and enhancing discipline extensively and penetratingly, over a long period of time. It held that it is necessary to use this education to make all cadres and fighters become people with lofty aspirations, good moral sense, and better education and discipline. It is also necessary to make them fully understand their honorable duty; to make them good armed guards of the party, the nation, and the people; and to encourage them to contribute at their respective posts to safeguarding the implementation of the motherland's four modernizations and protection the people's peaceful life.

CSO: 4005/1299

EAST REGION

WANG FANG SPEAKS AT ZHEJIANG ARMY DAY FORUM

OW090931 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Provincial Military District held a forum in celebration of "1 August". Party, government, and army leading comrades attending the forum proposed that all units and personnel in the province make concerted efforts to carry out the task of reduction-in-strength reorganization well.

Invited to attend the forum were responsible comrades of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Wang Fang, ssecretary of the Provincial Party Committee and first political commissioner of the Provincial Military District, presided over and spoke at the forum. He pointed out: In supporting effectively the army units' structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization, the most important work at present is to do a good job in resettling cadres transferred from army units to civilian posts and cadres who resigned or retired from army units. We should regard cadres transferred from the army to civilian posts as assets, not as a burden. We should allow them to bring into full play their talents and abilities. Party and government departments at all levels should work in a down-to-earth way to ensure satisfactory fulfillment of the policy decision of the party central committee, the State Council, and the central Military Commission on structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization.

Kang Kingcai, commander of the Provincial Military District, conveyed the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and reported on the basic situation in the Provincial Military District's implementation of these guidelines and in its army structural reform work.

Responsible comrades of the party, government, and army organizations attending the forum unanimously expressed their determination to make concerted efforts and support each other in jointly fulfilling the task of army reduction-in-strength reorganization. Comrades from the localities expressed their determination to learn from and support army units and to

establish the fine practice of respecting and loving the army throughout society. Comrades of army units expressed their determination to take into account the overall situation and to maintain and carry forward the glorious tradition of people's soldiers.

Yesterday's forum was attended by the Provincial Military District's leading comrades.

CSO: 4005/1299

EAST REGION

GOVERNOR NOTES ANHUI'S ROLE IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN

OW102338 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] At the Anhui provincial academic discussion meeting held on 31 Jul to mark the 40th anniversary of victory of the war of resistance against Japan, governor Wang Yuzhao said the anti-Japanese bases behind the enemy lines in Anhui played an extremely important role in China's war against Japan. He said, "Many important leaders of our party and army assumed direct responsibility in the struggle against the enemy in Anhui, and many veteran comrades of our province who are now working on second and third fronts also took part in the resistance war behind enemy lines in Anhui. When the war ended in 1945, there were 19 liberated areas across the nation. Among them, the Huaibei, Huainan, and Wanxiang areas had a total area of 80,000 square kilometers and a population of more than 11 million. Among the 310,000 troops of the 7 divisions under the 4th Army, there were 130,000 troops in 3 divisions belonging to Anhui. Historical facts have proved that the people of Anhui made valuable contributions to the victory in the war against Japan". He added, "We need similar patriotism in our current efforts to carry out the great undertakings of promoting the socialist modernization drive. Everyone of us should consider it a personal responsibility to rejuvenate China and contribute to the nation's prosperity and people's well-being".

The meeting was held in Chuxian County from 31 July to 4 August. Participating in the meeting were more than 130 people from various institutions of higher learning and history organizations of Anhui province; the party history work departments of Anhui Province, and the various prefectures, cities and counties, and departments concerned directly under the provincial government. (Xu Shinong), (Wang Dengyu), (Hong Pei), and (Ma Changyuan), all veteran fighters of the new 4th Army took part in and led for a long time the struggles in Huainan, Huaibei and Wanxiang bases during the war, attended the meeting's opening ceremony. The meeting discussed the position and role of the anti-Japanese national united front, the leadership over the war of resistance against the causes leading to the failure of Japanese fascists, the two battlefields of the Kuomintang and CPC, and the building of the three bases of Huainan, Huaibei, and Wanxiang.

CSO: 4005/1299

EAST REGION

SHANDONG INVITES FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY ADVISORY GROUP

SK110513 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatched a four-member advisory group of veteran cadres, headed by Comrade Wang Resan, to the province in order to carry out advisory work.

The mission of the advisory group is aimed chiefly at helping the province train cadres in charge of foreign affairs, providing information for conducting activities with foreign countries, and giving proposals to or helping the province establish friendly ties with foreign countries. At the cadre-training class sponsored by the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the advisory group directly took up lectures on the international situation, policies in foreign affairs, and international law.

The advisory group came to Jinan City on 12 June. Since then, it has extensively exchanged opinions with, in succession, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province, the provincial-level departments concerned; and the relevant prefectures and cities. They offered many opinions to the advisory group in order to help the group map out its initial work plans.

The advisory group left Jinan City for Beijing Municipality on 27 July. Hereafter, the group will come to our province to carry out work in line with demands as they are raised by the province.

CSO: 4005/1299

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI COMPULSORY EDUCATION REGULATIONS

OW051050 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Shanghai Municipal Regulations on Popularization of Compulsory Education, adopted at the Fourth Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 28 July 1985]

[Text] Article 1--To raise the ideological, moral, scientific, and educational levels of the people of this municipality and to meet the requirements of building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, these regulations are enacted on the basis of the relevant provisions of the "constitution of the People's Republic of China" and the specific situation in this municipality.

Article 2--The municipality shall implement the system of 9-year compulsory education, including primary schools and junior middle schools, and actively create conditions to popularize senior middle school education (including regular senior middle schools and various kinds of secondary vocational and technical schools).

Article 3--The People's Governments at all levels shall actively develop preschool education as a sound preparation for the popularization of compulsory education.

The People's Governments at all levels shall also actively develop special education to enable blind, deaf, mute, disabled, and mentally retarded children and youths to receive the 9-year compulsory education if at all possible.

Article 4--The school age in this municipality begins when a child completes his or her sixth birthday. Districts and counties may postpone or advance the time according to their actual situation, but the difference shall not be more than 6 months.

When a child has reached school age, he or she shall start school at the beginning of a new school year regardless of sex and nationality. As for those children who cannot enter school because of illness or other extenuating circumstances, their time for starting school may be postponed

or they may be excused from attending schools provided that their parents or guardians have filed such an application and the application has been approved by the township (town) People's Government or the neighborhood office concerned.

Article 5--When receiving compulsory education, children and youths of the correct age in this municipality are not required to pay tuition.

Article 6--Parents and guardians shall see to it that their children and youths receive and complete compulsory education without interruption while the children and youths are of the correct age. If they still refuse to fulfill their obligation without a valid reason after being informed that they should do so, the local People's Government shall impose a fine on them or take other compulsory measures to force them to send their sons or daughters or the children or youths under their guardianship to school.

Article 7--No unit or individual shall be allowed to recruit any youth or child who has not completed compulsory education to do labor, business, or other work. In the case of any violation of this, the local People's Government shall give an order to have the youth or child dismissed and shall pursue the liabilities of the persons concerned.

Article 8--Primary and middle schools shall fully implement the state's educational policy and strive to improve the quality of education so that the students will develop in an all-round way--morally, intellectually, and physically--and will become a new generation with ideals, morality, education, and sense of discipline.

Primary and middle schools shall made concrete efforts to popularize putonghua [common spoken language].

Article 9--The primary and middle school education is the responsibility of the People's Governments at various levels. Each People's Government shall manage the work of such education at its level.

The establishment, closing, or merging of primary and middle schools shall be examined by the administrative departments in charge of the education at the respective levels and approved by the People's Governments of the same levels.

Standards for the buildings, space, and equipment of primary and middle schools shall be established by the municipal administrative department in charge of education.

Article 10--The People's Governments at various levels shall be responsible for reconstruction and renovation of dangerous buildings in primary and middle schools. The departments concerned shall give priority consideration to the requirements of such reconstruction and renovation with regard to space, expenses, building materials, construction work, and temporary moving of classrooms.

Article 11--No unit nor any individual shall be allowed to disrupt the normal order of schools or to damage or occupy the school buildings, space, and equipment. If any such act has inflicted loss on the schools, indemnity shall be made according to the price of the property involved.

No school shall be allowed to rent out its buildings or open space, sell them, or use them for purposes other than education. If they have to be used for purposes other than education because of special needs, approval shall be obtained from the educational administrative departments concerned.

Article 12--Primary and middle school teachers shall have lofty ideas and morality, a warm love for the work of education, be graduates from secondary normal schools and from regular senior normal schools or specialized senior normal schools (or have equivalent education backgrounds), and have the necessary professional ability.

The People's Governments at all levels and their education administrative departments shall strive to achieve success in running senior and secondary normal schools so as to ensure the teachers' quality. They shall take various measures to raise the political and professional quality of primary and middle school teachers.

The qualifications for primary and middle school teachers shall be examined and approved by the education administrative departments at and above the district and county level.

Article 13--The lofty work of secondary and primary school teachers should be respected by the entire society.

Teachers should be encouraged to dedicate their whole lives to educational work. The municipal People's Government and the People's Governments of all districts, counties, townships and towns must take active measures to upgrade secondary and primary school teachers' social status, and gradually improve their living condition and pay.

Teachers should be encouraged to dedicate themselves to educational work in the rural areas. Teachers from urban areas teaching in counties, and teachers from urban areas of counties teaching in the rural areas, should be permitted to keep their domiciles in urban areas, and should be given a living allowance.

Rural teachers will not till land to produce food or other crops, and they need not perform obligatory services.

Article 14--Graduates from secondary teacher-training schools shall be assigned jobs by district, country, or higher educational departments. The assignment of graduates of higher teacher-training schools must ensure the needs of the popularization of compulsory education. No organ or unit may transfer teachers to do other work without the approval of the municipal educational department.

Article 15--The funds needed for popularizing compulsory education shall be budgeted, and raised through various channels, by People's Governments at all levels.

Within a prescribed period in the future, the growth of funds for ordinary education allocated by financial departments at various levels should be faster than the growth of regular financial receipts, and the amount of educational funds appropriated in accordance with a school's enrollment should also gradually increase so as to ensure the needs in promoting compulsory education.

Enterprises in cities and rural areas should pay an educational surcharge. Specific measures for levying the surcharge shall be worked out by the municipal People's Government.

The funds raised by levying an educational surcharge should primarily be spent on developing and popularizing compulsory education, improving the teaching conditions of secondary and primary schools, and improving the living conditions and pay of the teaching staff.

No unit or individual is allowed to misappropriate or misuse educational funds.

Article 16--People's Governments at all levels must ensure the availability of funds for construction projects which are needed for popularizing compulsory education. Secondary and primary schools should be built or expanded simultaneously along with new housing construction projects in urban areas, or in towns or counties, in accordance with the standards stipulated in Shanghai's urban planning. While building their own housing units, units under the central authorities or other provinces and municipalities in Shanghai should also build or expand secondary and primary schools, or pay the needed construction funds. Funds needed for building secondary and primary schools in the rural areas should primarily be raised by townships, towns, and villages themselves; but the higher government authorities will take into consideration those townships and towns that have financial difficulties, and subsidize them according to the circumstances.

Article 17--Enterprises, institutions, social groups, and people of all walks of life should be encouraged to popularize compulsory education, or give their financial support.

Article 18--People's Governments at all levels shall be responsible for planning the popularization of compulsory education within their respective administrative districts, and for organizing the implementation of the relevant measures. The standards for popularizing compulsory education shall be worked out by the educational department of the municipal government.

The work of popularizing compulsory education in various districts, counties, townships and towns is subjected to be inspected by a higher People's Government, and those who meet the standards shall be certified, those whose work is outstanding shall be commended and awarded, those which fail to meet the

standards for popularizing compulsory education shall be criticized and charged to meet the requirements within a prescribed time limit, and those which have seriously neglected their responsibilities shall be strictly handled.

Article 19--The municipal People's Government may formulate the rules for implementation in accordance with these regulations, and report them to the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress for the record.

Article 20--These regulations have been approved by the Municipal People's Congress, and they shall become effective on 1 September 1985.

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS' ACTIVITIES 30 JUL-2 AUG

OW051244 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT On 31 July carries a 2-minute report on a grand military parade at the Wusong Military Port held by the naval units stationed in Shanghai on 30 July. It says that "leading comrades including Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee [MCC]; Jiang Zemin, Shanghai mayor; Chen Guodong, chairman of the MCCF's Advisory Commission; Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee [MPCSC]; and Wang Daohan, adviser to the Municipal People's Government [MPG]; reviewed the troops in the company of Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet, and Shi Yong and Wang Yong, respectively commander and political commissar of PLA navy units stationed in Shanghai."

The report adds that after the review, the leading comrades boarded the No 512 missile escort ship and the No 529 leading craft to visit the cadres and fighters who had worked for long years on the nautical front lines. According to the report, "Comrade Rui Xingwen said: Everywhere we go, we see the people's soldiers taking part in the development of the two civilizations in Shanghai. They have played a leading and exemplary role. Let us coordinate our efforts and make fresh contributions to developing a new civilization in Shanghai."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 1 August carries a 2.5-minute report on an army-men-civilian gala party in Shanghai on 31 July to mark the 58th founding anniversary of the PLA. According to the report, "before the gala party, leading comrades of the municipality met and had cordial conversations with responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Shanghai." Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the MCC and Shanghai mayor, and Ping Changxi, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District, spoke at the gala party. "Attending the gala party were responsible comrades of the Shanghai MCC, the Municipal Advisory Commission, the MPCSC, the MPG, and the Municipal CPPCC Committee Rui Xingwen, Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Zhang Dinghong, Zeng Qinghong, Shi Zhusan, Chen Guodong, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Wang Tao, Wu Ruohan, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Nianzhi, Shu Wen, Zuo Ying, Wang Daohan, Zhu Zongbao, Li Zhaoji, Liu Zhenyuan, Ye Gongqi, Xie Lijuan, Li Guohao, Yang Kai, Zhao Chaogou, Wu Wenqi, and Zhou Bi; as well as responsible persons of the Municipal Higher People's Court and the State Council's Shanghai Economic Zone Planning Office Jua Lianhui and Wang Lin. Leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Shanghai

Yu Shuyuan, Yang Yi, Ruan Wuchang, Shi Yong, Wang Yong, Qu Guozhen, (Sone Zongwen), (Wang Guanliang), (Li Shouyuan), (Li Guifu), (Shi Kezhi), Pan Qihuai, and (Sui Xinhui) also attended the gala party."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 2 August carries a 14-minute report on how the people in Shanghai have combatted typhoon No 6 and engaged in rescue work since 31 July. The typhoon, coupled with rainstorms and floods, adversely affected Shanghai's factories, farmland, traffic, water and power supply, and residents' livelihood. The report says that "leading comrades of the MCC and the MPG personally directed the anti-typhoon and flood-prevention struggle. At noon on 1 August, Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Sun Guizhang, Xie Lijuan, and other comrades were briefed by the Municipal Flood Prevention Command Headquarters before they came to (Songjiang) Road and (Shuangyang) Road in Huangpu District to inspect the flood condition and inquire of the masses about the situation there."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 2 August carries a 2-minute report which says that "On 1 August, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai MCC; Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the MCC and Shanghai mayor; Chen Guodong, chairman of the Municipal Advisory Commission; Hu Lijiao, chairman of the MPCSC; and Li Guohao, chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee; braved the rain and came to the air force units stationed in Shanghai to extend comfort and greetings to the commanders and fighters on the '1 August' Army Day. At the meeting hall of an airfield of the air force units stationed in Shanghai, (Yu Shuzhen), deputy commander of the air force stationed in Shanghai, briefed the party and government leading comrades of the municipality on party rectification, reform, military and political training in the army unit, as well as the joint efforts with civilian quarters to build material and spiritual civilization in recent years. On behalf of the MCC, the MPCSC, the MPG, and the Municipal CPPCC Committee, Comrade Rui Xingwen extended festive greetings to commanders and fighters of the air force stationed in Shanghai, as well as their dependents. He said: Without the CPC, without the people's army led by the party, New China would not have existed. We the people of Shanghai congratulate the air force stationed in Shanghai for its new achievements in national defense modernization. Shanghai should contribute its share to the modernization of army units."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 3 August carries an under-minute item which says that "On the evening of 2 August, Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Liu Zhenyuan, Yang Kai, and other party and government leaders of the municipality came to the children's art theater to watch the performance of the Shanghai little partners art troupe."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 4 August carries a 1.5-minute report on the third "Home of Cadres" activity sponsored by the MCC's Organization Department on 3 August. The report says that "some 100 people, including Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the Shanghai MCC and Shanghai mayor; Zeng Qinghong, member of the Shanghai MCC Standing Committee; and responsible persons of the ministries, commissions, and offices at the central level, and offices of the various provinces, municipalities, and

autonomous regions in Shanghai, took part in the activity." Mayor Jiang Zemin spoke, saying that "there are many problems in Shanghai, such as traffic, housing, and pollution. Shanghai residents want me to draw up a good administration program. Actually the outline of the Shanghai economic developmental strategy approved by the central authorities is the program to be implemented. My goal is to seek truth from facts, understand the people's feelings, and do more practical work."

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

JIANGXI LEADERS COMMEMORATE DEATH OF FANG ZHIMIN

OW090652 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpts] More than 300 cadres of various provincial level units attended a grand meeting in Nanchang this morning to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the heroic death of outstanding proletarian revolutionary, militarist, and great fighting communist Comrade Fang Zhimin.

Deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee Liu Fangren said: We should learn from Comrade Fang Zhimin and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and carry forward their outstanding character, dedication to the cause of revolution, pioneering spirit and style of seeking truth from facts. We should conscientiously implement the line, principles, and policies formulated since the convocation of the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the eight provincial party congress, live up to what revolutionary martyrs expected of us, fulfill the tasks entrusted to us by the party and the people, and build Jiangxi into a new place with a well developed economy, a high level of culture, advanced science and technology, and relatively good living conditions.

Provincial party, government, and army leaders attending the memorial meeting were Ni Xiance, Wang Zhaorong, Pei Dean, Wang Baotian, (Lu Xiuzen), Zhao Zengyi, Zhu Zhihong, Ma Jikong, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, (Peng Shengxi), Huang Xiandu, (Shen Xiyue), (Chen Guizheng), (He Yundong), Wang Guande, veteran cadre (Xie Lei) of the Red Army and Comrade Fang Zhimin's relative (Fang Mei).

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

CIRCULAR ON CONSCRIPTION ISSUED IN JIANGXI

OW070941 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Military District Headquarters recently issued a circular asking various localities to start preparing for this year's conscription work and carry out military service registration and other related tasks to ensure the smooth progress of the conscription work.

This year's conscription is scheduled to begin in early October. In rural areas, conscription will be made mainly from among youths with a middle school or higher level education who comes from families with sufficient manpower. In cities and towns, it will be made from among the 1984 and 1985 high school graduates. Young workers in factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions with a high school education may also be drafted. The draftees should be at the age of 18 or 19. This year's high school graduates at the age of 17 May also be drafted if they desire to join the army.

The circular says: This year's draftees will be fewer than in the previous years; however, the requirement will be stricter to ensure the qualities of the draftees. The conscription method will also be improved. With the exception of draftees for a few special arms of the services who will be accepted locally by personnel sent by the relevant units, all other draftees will be escorted to the army units by local departments or they will have to report to duty at the army units themselves. Most of the specialized or technical soldiers will be drafted in designated counties, cities or prefectures. To reduce the burdens of people in old revolutionary and poverty-stricken areas, conscription tasks may be exempted or reduced for those counties and villages.

CSO: 4005/1289

EAST REGION

JIANGXI GOVERNOR AT CEREMONY FOR MARTYR'S STATUE

OW080644 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, today is the 50th anniversary of the death of martyr Fang Zhimin. This report on the ceremony for laying the foundation stone for the statue of Martyr Fang Zhimin is coming to you from the People's Park in Nanchang City.

The foundation stone laying ceremony began at 0800.

Provincial and Nanchang city leaders attending today's ceremony are Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Zhao Zengyi, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Zhu Zhihong, Wang Shufeng, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Wang Baotian, (Lu Xiuzhen), (Li Aichun), (Chen Andong), and (Dai Fengjing). Family members of martyr Fang Zhimin also attended the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Comrade Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, will say a few words for us.

[Liu] Dear comrades. Filled with boundless esteem, we gather here today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of martyr Fang Zhimin, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and military expert, as well as a great communist fighter. We will also lay the foundation stone for martyr Fang Zhimin's statue. Thanks to the free donations by youngsters throughout the province, the Jiangxi Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial students federation have been able to raise more than 100,000 yuan to erect a statue for martyr Fang Zhimin. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to youngsters throughout the province, and to units and individuals concerned who have done a great deal and worked hard to have this statue erected. [End recording]

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PROVINCIAL LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW010349 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The memorial service for the late Comrade Li Huafeng, vice chairman and deputy secretary of the party leading group of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee was held this morning at the great hall of the Nanchang City funeral home.

Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Wu Ping, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Wan Sahofen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting. Also attending were Bai Dongcai, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, Wang Shufeng, Wu Ping, Zhu Zhihong, Pei Dean, (Lu Xiushen), Di Sheng, Wang Shixian, Wang Zeming, Liang Kaxuan, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, Qian Jiaming, Wu Yaoqin, Yang Yongfeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, Jin Liqiang, (Wu Yuzhong), (Li Aisun), and Li Huafeng's relatives and friends.

The CPPCC National Committee, the Organization and the United Front Work Departments of the CPC Central Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government, the CPPCC Jiangxi Provincial Committee, the provincial Military District, and the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government sent wreaths.

CSO: 4005/1289

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW060612 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Comrade (Liu Fuping), retired veteran cadre, veteran Red Army soldier, and former vice chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, was held in Nanchang this morning. Comrade (Liu Fuping) died of illness in Nanchang on 23 July 1985, after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 75.

Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Xiao Jingguang, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, sent wreaths. Attending the memorial meeting were Wan Shaofen, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, (Zhu Zihong), Wang Baotian, (Wang Taihua), Wang Zemin, Huang Xiandu, (Peng Shengxi), Fang Qian, Wang Guande, Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaopeng, Wu Tiyu, (Jin Liqiang), (Wu Yunzhong), Wang Tie, Zhang Yuqing, (Hu Delan), (Wei Xiuying), and (Zheng Yisheng). Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, also attended.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee. Wu Ping, chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the memorial speech. He said: Comrade (Liu Fuping) was faithful to the cause of the revolution. In time of difficulty during the revolutionary war years, he maintained a firm stand, knew what to love and hate, and waged an heroic struggle against the enemy. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, he worked as a leader on the political and legal front in Jiangxi and Xinjiang. Conscientiously devoted to his duty, he made many contributions to consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, and to safeguarding the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Bai Dongcai, CPC Central Committee member, who is currently in Jiangxi; Yang Shangkui, Liu Junxiu, and Fang Zhichun, members of the Central Advisory Commission, also sent wreaths to the memorial meeting. Wang Enmao, Zhang Dazhi, Huang Zhizhen, Li Ming, (Long Baoquan), and (Zhou Lifan), all good friends of Comrade (Liu Fuping), sent telegrams of condolence to the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

JIANGXI SAYS MILITARY CADRES BETTER EDUCATED

OW060603 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the eve of 1 August Army Day, the headquarters of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District happily announced that all the staff working at its various organs are at least high school graduates, and that the target set by the general political department has been attained ahead of schedule. It added that 20 percent of the comrades are now college graduates, and 65 percent of the comrades are studying college courses.

Making an effort to upgrade the educational level of the staff working at its various organs, the headquarters of the provincial military district has in the past 2 years intensified its leadership over education, considering the task an important project to make the troops more revolutionary and modernized.

Because of the different educational levels of the staff, the military district has adopted the following ways to encourage study:

First, set up awards to commend those who are purposeful in study, who complete their assignments on time, and who have accomplished outstanding results in self-improvement.

Second, readjust the work so that cadres can be rationally used. Young and promising cadres should be selected to pursue advanced studies at military colleges.

Third, actively encourage office cadres to take part in college-level exams, or to study college-level correspondence courses.

Fourth, cosponsor high school courses with local educational authorities for those who are not high school graduates.

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PLA UNDERTAKES REFORM, STREAMLINING

OW030412 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] With unity in thinking, a serious attitude, strict discipline, and ebullient enthusiasm, commanders and fighters of the provincial military district have conscientiously studied and implemented the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and have made determined efforts to fulfill the tasks of structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization entrusted by the Central Military Commission.

Since mid-July, leading comrades of the provincial military district and all military subdistricts have gone down to the grassroots to transmit and implement the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. Together with cadres and fighters, they have studied the important speeches by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and other leading comrades of the Military Commission in order to penetratingly understand the profound significance of the army's structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization.

Party members engaged in the second-stage party rectification have taken a serious attitude toward the reduction-in-strength reorganization, regarding such an attitude as a major criterion for evaluating their party character. Taking into account the overall situation and stressing the importance of party character, they have pledged to obey the organization's arrangements concerning whether to stay with or leave the army. As they have achieved unity in thinking, the commanders and fighters work and think together with great enthusiasm to raise work standards. Even higher.

The organ of the provincial military district and the Ganzhou Military sub-district has revised the personal job responsibility system and have mapped out various plans for the work in light of the new situation. In accordance with the requirements for the reduction-in-strength reorganization, the headquarters of the provincial military district has raised the work efficiency through speeding up the process of automating the commanding office. Stressing the necessity of continuing military training during the reorganization, Unit No 32720 carried out training in shooting, throwing hand grenades, and cross-country exercises with weapons. The unit staged a successful military training contest on the eve of the Army Day.

The Yujiang County People's Armed Forces Department has accomplished four things over the past month: In light of the new situation arising from local structural reform, it suggested to the county party committee to readjust the leading body of the Armed Forces Commission and appointed (?younger and more competent) cadres as its leading members; it has intensified the investigation and study on the militia work and gone down to the grassroots to solve problems and popularize advanced examples and experience; it has provided more auxiliary equipment to militia training bases; and it has conducted an overall review, examination, registration, and reorganization of reserve personnel in the county and selected a group of young people with better ideology, physical fitness, and education as reserve forces to be recruited by the army.

The Shangrao Military Subdistrict has formulated a 10-point regulation for reinforcing financial management, and an excellent situation characterized by serious attitude and strict discipline has emerged in the subdistrict.

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

JIANGXI ARRANGES JOBS FOR DEMOBILIZED PLA MEMBERS

OW060420 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Demobilized servicemen resettlement departments in Jiangxi Province have been resettling demobilized soldiers according to their capability. The province's 42 prefectural, city, and county demobilized servicemen resettlement centers or job arrangement departments have arranged jobs for 15,300 demobilized soldiers.

Since the beginning of this year, various areas in Jiangxi have set up dual-capability personnel job arrangement offices or job service centers, which have been supplying information on qualified personnel to units in need of such personnel.

Yichun City, Fengcheng, Longnan, Yushan, and Fenyi counties have supplied departments in need of qualified personnel with lists of dual-capability demobilized soldiers. Yichun City recently held a special press briefing on dual-capability demobilized soldiers. In resettling demobilized soldiers, various areas have paid attention to arranging jobs which suit their specialized training. Of all the urban soldiers who have been demobilized this year, 50 percent have found jobs suiting their specialized training. In resettling rural demobilized soldiers, various localities have recommended them as temporary workers in urban factories, mines, and enterprises. Some have been given jobs as technicians in village and town enterprises, in economic associations and as grassroots cadres in villages and towns.

As the (Yinggangming) Coal Mine in Gaoan County was urgently in need of truck drivers and repair workers, the county job service center immediately recommended 91 rural demobilized soldiers. After examination, 25 drivers, 6 repair workers, and 1 bulldozer driver were hired.

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT FULFILLS RECTIFICATION

OW030628 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The Party Committee and offices of the Provincial Military District fulfilled their respective tasks of party rectification on the eve of the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. The Provincial Military District held a meeting of office party members on 26 July. Wang Guande, political commissar of the Provincial Military District, delivered a report on party rectification work on behalf of the Party Committee of the Provincial Military District.

The Party Committee and offices of the Provincial Military District began their party rectification on 2 January this year. The party rectification went through five phases: namely, studying documents, comparison and examination, rectification and correction, organization measures and registration of party members, and summing up experience and verification before acceptance.

Recently a liaison personnel group of the Provincial Military District Party Committee and representatives of office party members jointly conducted a check of the rectification results before acceptance in accordance with the rectification standards. They maintained that in fulfilling the party rectification task, the Party Committee and offices of the Provincial Military District adopted a serious and earnest attitude; stressed two important tasks, namely, army structural reorganization and reduction-in-strength and correcting new unhealthy tendencies; fulfilled the tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work styles, strengthening discipline, and purifying organization; and achieved the expected goals.

In the party rectification, the Party Committee and offices of the Provincial Military District have achieved results in five areas.

First, they have further unified thinking and enhanced their consciousness in maintaining uniformity with the Party Central Committee. By implementing the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, the vast number of party members have consciously handled the relationship between military construction and economic construction, the relationship between army structural reorganization and reduction in strength and army

modernization, and the relationship between individual interests and the interests of the revolutionary cause. On the question of staying on or retiring from one's work, they have pledged to take the overall situation into consideration, stress the party spirit, and obey the party's arrangements.

Second, they have eliminated the influences of "left" ideas and further corrected their guiding ideology for work.

Third, they have thoroughly negated the "Cultural Revolution," eliminated its influences ideologically and in practice, solved some problems of the Provincial Military District left over by the "Cultural Revolution," and further strengthened army-government and army-civilian unity.

Fourth, they have carried out a widespread, systematic, and profound education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline, thereby enhancing their consciousness to be qualified party members and cadres.

Fifth, they have used party rectification to propel various tasks forward, resulting in the successful fulfillment of those tasks.

CSO: 4005/1288

EAST REGION

NANCHANG UPRISING HALL GROUP INTERVIEWS LEADERS

OW030004 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] In preparation for greeting the 60th anniversary of the 1 August uprising, the Nanchang 1 August uprising Memorial Hall has dispatched personnel to interview the older generation of revolutionaries and specialists in revolution to collect historical materials and solicit opinions while adopting modern means to enrich the exhibits in the hall. Central leading comrades and responsible comrades of government departments concerned have praised and supported the preparation work of the hall.

In order to accurately and vividly reproduce the facts about the 1 August uprising, the memorial hall drafted an outline for enriching its exhibits this May and submitted an outline to higher authorities for approval. The hall also dispatched work groups to Beijing, Shanghai, and Jiangsu to collect historical materials and solicit opinions. In Beijing comrades of the work group were received by Comrade Nie Rongzhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Military Commission, and by Comrade Xiao Ke, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and commandant of the PLA Military Academy. The work group also solicited opinions from specialists and scholars in the related fields concerning the draft outline for enriching the exhibits in the hall. In 1 and 1/2 months, the work groups interviewed 23 veteran comrades who took part in the 1 August uprising and collected a host of valuable historical materials in the forms of notes, videotapes, and taperecordings.

CSO: 4005/1289

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JIANGXI: DONATIONS FOR REVOLUTIONARY BASES--At 0700 this morning, some 30 trucks fully loaded with materials donated by the people of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City in support of the old revolutionary bases set out from Nanchang for Xingguo, Jinggangshan, Ninggang, Yongxin, Xiushui, and seven other counties facing economic difficulties to help them develop production to free themselves from poverty and become well-off. Prior to the trucks' departure, Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, thanked, on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government, the people of the province and Nanchang city for their support to the construction in the old revolutionary bases. Liu Fangren, Jiang Chuping, Pei Dean, Qian Jiaming, (Chen Guisun), (Li Aizun), (Chen Andong), (Jiang Zhongping), (Dai Fengji), and other leaders of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City as well as responsible persons of departments concerned bade farewell at the People's Square. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 85 OW]

JIANGXI MARKS ARMY DAY--Cadres and fighters of the organ of the Provincial Military District and units directly under it happily got together with retired veteran cadres on the evening of 30 July to commemorate the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA. On behalf of the party committee of the Provincial Military District, its Deputy Political Commissar Wu Yaojin extended greetings to the retired cadres, cadres, and fighters, as well as sincere thanks to party committees and people's governments at various levels and the masses of people in Jiangxi for their enthusiastic support for army building. He said: Nanchang is the birthplace of the PLA. Commemorating the army's glorious tradition by taking into account the overall situation, paying keen attention to party spirit, and we should successfully accomplish the glorious task of structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization of the army. Leading comrades of the Provincial Military District Wang Baotian, Wang Guande, (Shen Zhongxiang), (Xu Peng), and Chen Yi attended the gathering. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 85 OW]

NANCHANG ARMY ACADEMY INSPECTION--Accompanied by Comrade Jiang Yonghui, Xiang Shouzhi and Fu Kuiqing, respectively commander and political commissar of Nanjing Military Region, inspected the Nanchang Army School on 23 July and spoke to over 1,000 cadres and cadets. In their talks, they pointed out that

the school should seriously implement the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, persist in the central task of teaching and learning, and train personnel of high quality and standard. They also inspected the school's laboratory, library, language studio, and audiovisual education classroom. Commander Xiang Shouzhi also wrote an inscription for the school, which read "Strive to foster first-class talents for army construction." [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1289

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CORRUPT OFFICIAL EXPOSED, DISCIPLINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Qiu Fu [4428 1133]: "Breaking Through a 'Network of Special Connections'"]

[Text] The case of "What Has Bureau Director Gu Ting Done for His Wife and Children?" exposed in page 5 of this paper on 16 April 1983 has at last been would up recently. Gu Ting, former leading party group secretary and director of the Hubei Provincial Architectural Engineering Bureau, committed the mistakes of shielding his son, a criminal, from the law, helping his daughter become a cadre, get promotions and secure housing and helping his wife get jobs and promotions. He is placed on a 1-year probations within the party as a punishment for his mistakes. Peng Chao, deputy head of the Architectural Engineering Bureau's supply station, persisted in struggle in defiance of retaliation by Gu Ting. Justice has prevailed in the end.

To begin with, the facts of Gu Ting's mistakes were clear, and the evidence conclusive. Yet it was necessary for the Party Committee of Organizations Directly Under the Hubei Provincial Government, the Hubei Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission to each send an investigation team to the Architectural Engineering Bureau for a total of four times, and it took them nearly 3 years to solve the problem. People cannot help wondering: How could Bureau Director Gu be able to cause so much trouble? The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission's investigation report puts it well: There was a very dense "network of special connections" around Gu Ting.

Righteous Act of False Accusation?

"Peng Chao is making false accusations!" said Gu Tong indignantly to Lin Qi, secretary of the Party Committee of Organizations Directly Under the Provincial Government, on 7 June 1982.

Gu Ting was Peng Chao's superior. As a subordinate, Peng Chao courageously exposed Gu Ting's mistakes. Gu Ting, however, failed to admit his mistakes. Instead, he made countercharges against Peng Chao. The facts exposed by Peng Chao were confirmed by a joint investigation conducted by the Discipline Inspection Commission and the Organization Department of the Party Committee

of Organizations Directly Under the Provincial Government, who recommended to the Provincial CPC Committee that Gu Ting be ordered to examine his mistakes. All this was very clear to Lin Qi. But he allowed his personal feelings for Gu Ting to outweigh party principles. He instructed his party committee's organization department to conduct another investigation (without participation of the discipline inspection commission) of the problems exposed by Peng Chao in September the same year. The "result" of the investigation showed that the problems exposed by Peng Chao were, in Lin Qi's words, "all false accusations," except what Gu Ting did in "changing agricultural household registration into nonagricultural household registration," which was not denied. Lin said that Peng Chao "wrangles endlessly about some questions, hurting comrades and adversely affecting work and unity, and should be criticized and educated." In only 3 months, two investigation teams were dispatched by the Party Committee of Organizations Directly Under the Provincial Government, and the conclusions reached were poles apart. The conclusion of the latter investigation, which ran contrary to facts, was reached under Secretary Lin Qi's ideological influence.

Peng Chao was not intimidated by the actions of Gu Ting and Lin Qi. She continued to write to this paper and the Provincial CPC Committee to expose Gu Ting's problems. We sent proofs of Peng Chao's letters to the provincial party committee for examination and, at the same time, dispatched reporters to conduct our own investigation. On 3 November 1982, Comrade Li Wei, former deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, instructed in writing: "Recommend that the provincial discipline inspection commission find out the truth." Comrade Han Ningfu, former governor, also instructed in writing: "Whether it is the investigation by the Party Committee of Organizations Directly Under the Provincial Government or Peng Chao that is questionable should be found out." Beginning on 6 December, a joint investigation team was formed by comrades of the Hubei Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Provincial Capital Construction Commission and the Architectural Engineering Bureau, who visited 53 units, interviewed 490 people and examined a large number of documents and records. The result confirmed the truthfulness of Peng Chao's expose. The tenacious struggle waged by Peng Chao against Gu Ting and Lin Qi reflects the righteous courage a communist party member should have. It also shows the complicated and serious nature of Gu Ting's case.

Investigation and Counterinvestigation

Under the direct intervention of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the joint investigation team moved into the Architectural Engineering Bureau. Harboring sinister designs, Gu Ting sensed impending disaster. In desperation, he began to set up one obstacle after another. He first tried to get Peng Chao transferred, saying that "as long as I am still in charge, I am going to continue to give orders." And he personally prepared his office staff, saying: "They are now investigating my problems, but I am still secretary of the leading party group. Any material evidence which requires the leading party group's official stamp must still go through me." Next, he spread the word among the masses: "I am now still in charge. Even if I am not the bureau director, I can still be an adviser. I still can have a say on which cadre to be assigned to an important position." Then, rumors against the investigation team, such as "so and so was a rebel," began to spread quickly in offices of the Architectural Engineering Bureau.

Lin Qi at this time was still "concerned" about the Architectural Engineering Bureau and Gu Ting. On 10 January 1983, a month after the joint investigation team moved into the Architectural Engineering Bureau, at his suggestion, Cui Shiyou, director of the Organization Department of the Party Committee of Organizations Directly Under the Provincial Government, led a number of persons to the Architectural Engineering Bureau to transmit their own investigation report which was partial to Gu Ting. They also revealed a written instruction in Gu Ting's favor made 3 months ago by a leading person concerned in the Provincial CPC Committee. Ke Gengfa, a responsible comrade of the joint investigation team, held that Lin Qi did this for two purposes: 1. to create confusion; 2. to make known to the grassroots a different view that existed for a while among leading members of the provincial party committee, attempting to put pressures on the grassroots cadres and obstruct the smooth progress of the on-going investigation.

On 12 January, Comrade Li Haizhong, standing committee member of the provincial party committee, discovered the abnormal situation and promptly told Lin Qi not to interfere in the case. However, Lin Qi paid no attention to the warning. Shortly afterward, he distributed mimeographed materials, in which they proved Gu Ting's "innocence" and Peng Chao's "false charges." On 4 February, Cui Shiyou went so far as to ask a deputy supply station head of the Architectural Engineering Bureau by the name of Tang to brief him on the progress of the investigation being carried out by the investigation team. At the same time, word spread out from the provincial party committee compound that "in rectifying party style, the new leading body of the provincial party committee will make the veteran cadres the first targets of attack." Obviously the move had an ulterior purpose and an instigative nature. The series of activities by Gu Ting, Lin Qi and others seriously interfered with the smooth progress of the work of the joint investigation team.

On 16 February, the new leading body of the provincial party committee seriously listened to the provincial discipline inspection commission's report on the Gu Ting case. Comrade Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote the following instruction on the provincial discipline inspection commission's report: "It has been approved by Comrade Guan Guangfu (secretary of the provincial party committee) that actions be taken as follows: 1. The investigation should be carried out completely, and a conclusion should be made. Anyone who resists the discipline inspection commission's investigation does so against party regulations and will not be tolerated by party discipline. 2. The examination and handling of the case will be published in newspapers." The determined attitude of the provincial party committee in handling the Gu case played an extremely important role in getting to the bottom of the Gu case and eliminating interferences.

At the end of April, to implement the instruction of the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission initiated an investigation on the completely contradictory results of the two investigations conducted by the Party Committee of Organizations Directly Under the Provincial Government. But, due to obstructions set up by Lin Qi, it was impossible for the investigation to proceed.

On 16 April, this paper published Peng Chao's exposing letters together with reporters' investigation notes. But Gu Ting failed to learn a lesson, secure in the knowledge that he had strong backing. He went to his former boss to declare his "innocence," accuse Peng Chao of "making trouble for selfish reasons" and "attacking people in political plots," and so on and so forth. "How can I be held responsible for crimes committed by my son?" he questioned.

Act According to Law and Act Against Law

On serious mistake committed by Gu Ting which cannot be covered up is that he repeatedly shielded his son Gu Xiaojiang, a criminal, from being punished by law.

According to records on file, Gu Xiaojiang committed more than 70 thefts and was detained five times by public security organs for examination. In September 1975 and March 1976, Gu Xiaojiang twice stole the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company's 1.7-meter rolling mill construction equipment, causing a stoppage of locomotive production for many days. To help his son escape criminal action, Gu Ting mobilized the leader and security section chief of Gu Xiaojiang's factory to intercede repeatedly with the Qingshan District Public Security Sub-bureau and the court on Gu Xiaojiang's behalf, but they were rejected every-time. For protection of the state's key construction project, the Qingshan District Court sentenced Gu Xiaojiang to 10 years' imprisonment for larceny, and the judgment was passed according to law and with reference to his previous offenses. For this, Gu Ting went to a person by the name of Yao in the Provincial Labor Reform Bureau and arranged for Gu Xiaojiang to serve his reform-through-labor sentence in the Wuhan Prison. Afterwards, Gu Ting called on Yao at his home in person to thank him with a gift of tea and sesame oil. At Yao's request, Gu Ting helped Yao's nephew in securing a housing unit. Shortly after Gu Ting was transferred from the Fuel and Chemical Industry Bureau to be leading party group secretary and director of the Building and Engineering Bureau, he asked Deputy Director Shi Jinxiu and a responsible person of the security department by the name of Zhang to look for "connections" who could help obtain a reduced sentence for his son. When he learned that the Qingshan District Court refused to reexamine the case, he had the impudence to say that "deeply influenced by ultra-'leftist' ideas, the public security departments have an ossified way of thinking, their main problem is their failure to emancipate their minds..." At the same time, he approached Chi Wenhe, former president of the Municipal Court, and asked him to urge the Qingshan District Court to reexamine the case and change the original sentence. Using his position and power and his various "connections," Gu Ting was able to get some responsible comrades concerned to intervene in the case. Under the circumstances, the Qingshan District Court reconsidered the case for three times in 1979. The original sentence was upheld because the facts were clear and measurement of penalty appropriate. Vice President Su and others of the Municipal Court were then in Qingshan District on an inspection tour, and they firmly supported the Qingshan District Court's decision.

But Gu Ting did not give up. Beginning in the latter part of 1979, he paid frequent visits to Meng Xiaopeng, former secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee. At Gu's request, Meng talked to the concerned leading members of

the Municipal Court and leading members of the Qingshan District CPC Committee, saying, "The man has been reforming through labor for several years now. Maybe he should be set free." Meng also wrote to the secretary of the Qingshan District CPC Committee, criticizing Comrade Tian Zhongmu, then president of the Qingshan District Court, for not acting as directed. Since the Qingshan District Court refused to change the original sentence, the Municipal Court directly subpoenaed the files on Gu Xiaojiang for reexamination and called a collegiate bench to review the case. The collegiate bench found "the facts clear and the nature of the offense accurately determined" in the Gu Xiaojiang case. As to whether the original sentence should be changed, the collegiate bench recommended that the matter be discussed by the Municipal Judicial Committee. The conclusion of a discussion, presided over by Chi Wenhe, president of the Municipal Court, was still that "the sentence should be changed by the Qingshan District Court."

Between the latter part of 1979 and January 1989, individual leading members of the Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Court repeatedly directed the Qingshan District Court to change Gu Xiaojiang's original sentence. The District Court held many discussions but could not agree to change the sentence. Later on, however, it yielded to the pressures. On 8 January 1980, the Qingshan District Court reluctantly decided to commute the sentence to 5 years. A report on the decision was sent to the Municipal Court on 12 January. Shortly afterwards, an instruction was received from the Municipal Court by phone: "The Gu Xiaojiang case should be discussed further, and the sentence changed again." Also passed on to the Qingshan District Court was the opinion of Secretary Meng of the Municipal CPC Committee: "On charges of larceny, the sentence should be commuted to 4 years to be handled according to the procedures of judicial committee of the Qingshan District Court nor effected by a new verdict signed by the relevant court president. It is obvious that the Municipal Court violated the legal procedures in doing so."

Within a year after his release from prison, Gu Xiaojiang again in February 1981 stole a motorcycle from the Architectural Engineering Bureau's exhibition hall and sold it for 300 yuan. Again to shield his son from the law, Gu Ting hastily directed the responsible person of the bureau's security department to do everything possible. As a result, the case dragged on for 1 year and 8 months without reaching a conclusion. During this period, Gu Xiaojiang became further emboldened and, ganging up with other criminals, again stole eight motorcycles and a batch of motorcycle parts. In February 1983, when Gu Xiaojiang was again taken in custody, public security personnel searched and found a stolen electric fan from an empty kitchen in Gu Ting's house. In June the same year, Gu Xiaojiang was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Wuchang District Court.

As to Gu Ting's mistakes in obtaining appointments, promotions, housing and so forth by illegal means or through "special connections" for his wife and daughter, we shall not go into details here. Facts have shown that even though Gu Ting was protected by a thick "network of special connections," in the end justice has prevailed over evil, thanks to the persistence and thoroughness of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee. What lesson should be drawn from this by those who have tried to cover up Gu Ting's mistakes?

12802

CSO: 4005/1150

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MINORITY FAMILY PLANNING STATISTICS REPORTED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan's Minority Nationalities Conscientiously Carry Out Family Planning"]

[Text] In the last few years, 14 minority nationalities living in Sichuan Province, including the Yi, Zang, Tujia, Miao and Qiang, numbering more than 3 million, have actively answered the party's call and are practicing family planning. The unchecked population growth in the minority areas has already been effectively controlled.

According to statistics from the relevant departments in Liangshan, Garze and Aba, the three autonomous prefectures where the province's minorities are fairly concentrated, 60 percent of minority women of child-bearing age have adopted some type of comprehensive contraception or birth control measure. The 1.51 percent natural population increase rate of 1979 fell to 0.35 percent in 1984. There is a marked decrease in the number of extra births beyond the plan and in the 3 years from 1982 through 1984, there was a total of more than 400,000 fewer births.

Sichuan has one of the greatest number of different minority areas of the provinces of China. The Han nationality aside, it has 52 minorities. Since 1949, thanks to economic development and improvements in medical and sanitary conditions, the minority population has multiplied rapidly. According to data from the two national censuses in 1964 and 1982, in that 18-year period, the average annual rate of increase for Sichuan's minority population was double that of the Han nationality over the same period. The unchecked population growth limited further economic development.

The Sichuan provincial party committee and the party committees in the minority autonomous prefectures are extremely concerned about the growth and the long-term interests of the minorities. In the early 1970's, they began to spread education about family planning among the minorities and asked the health departments to do their utmost to satisfy the masses' needs for contraception and birth control. Since 1980, based on the spirit of the Central Committee's directives on family planning work, all the minority autonomous prefectures formulated family planning policies suited

to actual conditions in the minority prefectures, based on investigation and research and on opinions solicited from minority personages who are influential in many areas. In their work they focused on respect for each minority's particular customs and habits and implemented classified guidance, thereby obtaining the wholehearted support of the broad masses of minority cadres and people. Right now, many minority women of child-bearing age, such as Zang and Yi women, are voluntarily practicing family planning. This has brought about the effective control of the unchecked population growth in that area.

12534

CSO: 4005/1184

SOUTHWEST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN YUNNAN

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by Ming Jiao [2494 2403]]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, pre-school education has developed vigorously in Yunnan Province. In 1978, there were 371 kindergartens in the entire province, enrolling 48,000 children. In 1984, the number of kindergartens in the province increased to 1,389, or 3.7 times that in 1978, and the number of children enrolled increased to 175,155, or 3.6 times that in 1978.

With the rapid development of the rural economy, the enthusiasm to raise funds to set up kindergartens is high in the vast rural areas. Preschool education has grown tremendously in mountain areas, minority areas, the interior and frontier rural areas. In economically and culturally backward Nujiang Autonomous Prefecture in the border region, there was not a single preschool class in 1982, but 44 were established in 1983. In the hinterland of Tonghai County, 85 percent of children 5-6 years old are attending preschool classes in 1983.

To improve the quality of child care and education in the province and implement the "Education Program for Kindergartens (Draft for Trial Implementation)" issued by the Ministry of Education, the Provincial Education Department in March 1983 held a provincial meeting on experimental implementation of the "program." The meeting designated six kindergartens in Kunming, Honghe, Yuxi and Qujing prefectures as pilot "program" kindergartens. In July 1984, on the basis of seriously summing up the experience of the six pilot kindergartens, a "suggestion on running county-level demonstration kindergartens" was issued, calling on every county to do a good job in running one demonstration kindergarten according to requirements of the "program" and seriously sum up experience in order to help improve the quality of preschool education in the province.

The province has also strengthened the training of kindergarten teachers to meet the requirements in developing preschool education. In August 1980, the first kindergarten teachers school in the province, the Kunming Kindergarten Teachers School, was established and began enrolling students from the whole province. Since then, nine prefectural secondary normal schools have opened kindergarten teachers classes. In the past few years, they have trained 720 students and provided teachers for preschool education.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

RENOVATED CATHEDRAL TO REOPEN--Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Pehtang Catholic Cathedral, the largest in Beijing, will reopen soon for worship, Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan of Beijing diocese announced today. A scheme to repair the century-old cathedral in the western district began last month with a one million yuan (350,000 U.S. dollars) fund provided by the government and will be finished before the end of the year, he said. The Qing Dynasty cathedral, built in 1887, will be the third to reopen in Beijing since the 1966-1976 decade of turmoil, when all churches in the capital were closed. Beijing has 30,000 catholics, and Pehtang Cathedral can hold a congregation of 2,000. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 13 Jun 85]

CSO: 4211/69

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING LEADERS VISIT POVERTY-STRICKEN AREAS

OW102111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Li Xinyan and correspondent Yu Shujin]

[Excerpt] Shenyang, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- Not long after the closing of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial Conference of Party Delegates in mid-June, Li Guixian, the newly elected provincial party committee secretary, went deep into northwestern Liaoning Province's poverty-stricken areas to personally inspect the people's situation. At the same time, provincial Advisory Commission Chairman, Dai Suli also went deep into areas in northeastern Liaoning to investigate and study. Under the leadership of the directors of departments and bureaus, 78 cadres of the offices directly subordinate to the province were organized into 26 investigation groups and went to rural areas of 21 counties to help poverty-stricken townships, villages, and households in these areas solve pressing problems.

Since the beginning of this year, Liaoning Province's rural areas have readjusted the production structure and perfected the economic responsibility system. At a time when a fine situation prevails in the rural areas, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee is paying close attention to grasping the work in poverty-stricken, backward areas. Li Guixian inspected 10 poverty-stricken townships and 18 poverty-stricken households in Kangping, Faku, Zhangwu, Fuxing, and Beizhen counties, and found that some poverty-stricken households were not only weak in productivity but also unable to solve even their food and clothing problems. He immediately contacted other leaders of the provincial party committee by telephone and made a decision to issue a circular, calling on leaders of all cities and counties to rush immediately to poverty-stricken areas to carry out household-to-household visits and promptly solve the grain problems for those suffering from lack of food. The provincial Civil Affairs Department has so far allocated 6 million yuan in relief funds and 50 million jin of relief grain to tide the poverty-stricken households over their difficulties.

During his investigation, Li Guixian also found that, aside from the poor natural conditions and weak productivity of the poverty-stricken areas, excessive burdens on the peasants were also a major cause of poverty. In the previous period, an "apportion practice" was whipped up in the rural areas, where even newspaper subscriptions and films were apportioned.

To increase their units' incomes, some departments took advantage of the issuance of license plates, licenses, tickets, and certificates to demand money from the peasants, adding to their burdens.

After studying with other provincial leaders, Li Guixian proposed: Proper readjustments should be made to those necessary and reasonable burdens according to actual conditions of the poverty-stricken areas within the scope allowed by the policies, so as to reduce the burdens to the lowest degree; and unreasonable burdens should be resolutely prohibited. No departments are permitted to demand money from the peasants under various pretexts. Any individual departments that used the money obtained from the peasants through apportion as bonuses, that used such money to purchase small cars, and that keep such money as their own funds should be sternly handled, if such activities are verified.

The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee also decided to establish six groups to study exclusively the current work and policies concerned in the rural areas and to further formulate concrete measures and methods to cure poverty and bring about affluence, so as to fundamentally change the backward appearance of poverty-stricken areas.

CSO: 4005/1299

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

CHILDREN'S DRAWING EXHIBIT IN JILIN--The Third Jilin Provincial Children's Drawing Exhibition opened at the Jilin City Museum today. Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the State Educational Commission; Ding Gao, vice minister of the Ministry of Culture; and Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, cut the ribbon of the exhibition and viewed the children's drawings. The exhibition comprises 250 drawings painted by 220 children throughout the province. The eldest painter among them is 14 years old, and the youngest one is only 4 years old. The majority of the displayed drawings depict science fiction scenes, mountains, rivers, fields, insects, and juveniles' living and studying scenes, all of which are appealing to children and demonstrate these little painters' rich imaginative power and their understanding of living art. The six little painters including (Wang Dandan) and (Yu Fang), who have won prizes in both domestic and foreign drawing competitions, demonstrated their drawing techniques to visitors at the exhibition. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Aug 85]

LIAONING YOUTH HOLD MEETINGS--The first session of the Provincial Youth Federation Committee and the Third Congress of the Provincial Student Federation opened in Shenyang on 11 August. Attending the session and the congress were Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Liu Zhenhua, Sun Weiben, and Dai Suli, leading comrades of the province and Shenyang Military District. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Government, he first extended warm greetings to the session and the congress. In his speech, he encouraged the broad masses of the youth across the province to foster lofty ideals and to be persons of the new generation with ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. He urged them to study assiduously, to make efforts to produce results, and to be sources of useful talent for the country and [words indistinct]. The youth were encouraged to carry forward the spirit of rigorous struggle and revolutionary traditions, to learn from proletarian revolutionaries, and to make efforts to realize glorious ideals. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Aug 85]

FUSHUN CPC CONGRESS ELECTS COMMITTEE--On 24 July, the Sixth Fushun City CPC Congress elected the Sixth City CPC Committee and the City Discipline Inspection Commission. At the first plenary session held on 25 July, the delegates elected the new leading body of the City CPC Committee. Zhang Gi [11728 2475] was appointed secretary of the City CPC Committee, and Su Haiquan [5685 3189 3123], Liu Zhenhua [0491 2182 5478], and Qi Mingtian [4359 5407 3944] were appointed deputy secretaries of the City CPC Committee. With regard to the 11 standing committee members, their average age is 46; 9 of them have the cultural standard of or above higher and specialized education. The first plenary session also approved the appointment of Qu Shaojie [2575 4801 2638] as secretary of the City Discipline Inspection Commission. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 85 p 1]

SHANGHAI ART EXHIBITION OPENING--An exhibition of paintings by famous Shanghai artists opened this morning in the provincial museum co-sponsored by the Anhui Provincial and Shanghai Municipality CPPCC Committee. Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades from the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial CPPCC Committee; namely, Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Cui Jianxiao, Wang Guiangyu, Wei Xinyi, Ying Yiquan, Wang Houhong, Sun Zongrong, Hong Pei, Zhu Nong, Sun Youqiao, Zheng Jiaqi, Cao Zhenqiu, Chen Tianren, and Zhang Kaifan. Members of the delegation from the art studio of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee also attended the opening ceremony for the exhibition. Over the past years, the art studio of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee has organized tours for Shanghai artists to visit Fujian, Yunnan, and Sichuan to learn from and exchange work experience with artists in those provinces. The 120 paintings displayed at this exhibition are works by Tang Yun, Wang Geyi and 27 other noted Shanghai artists, including works resulting from their trips to Fujian, Yunnan, and Sichuan and on other occasions. [Excerpts] [Hafei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 85]

NAMES OF JINAN PLA LEADERS--The name of the Jinan military region commander is Li Jiulong [2621 0046 7893]; the name of the military region political commissioner is Chi Hoatian [6688 3185 3944]; and the name of the deputy political commissioner of the military region is Song Qingwei [1345 3237 3262]. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese on 1 Aug 85 p 1]

FANG ATTENDS ARMY DAY CELEBRATION--Today is the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. On the evening of 31 July, more than 10,000 residents of Hangzhou City held get-togethers in 7 locations to celebrate Army Day. The main meeting was held at the Zhejiang Provincial Gymnasium. The meeting hall reverberated with enthusiastic applause when provincial, city, and military leaders, and combat heroes of a unit on the Laoshan Front arrived. A group of young pioneers presented flowers to the heroes. Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and (Feng Junmao), deputy commander of a PLA unit, delivered ebullient speeches. An atmosphere of army-civilian unity filled the hall. Interesting programs were presented by literary and art groups. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Aug 85]

CSO: 4005/1299

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LIFE SPAN DOUBLES DUE TO HEALTH CARE

OW121707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Urumqi, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--The life span of the people of various nationalities in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region now averages more than 60 years, as against about 30 in 1949, the local public health office announced today.

In Urumqi, the region's capital, the average life span of 1.2 million residents is over 71 years.

The region's population increased to 13.44 million at the end of last year from only 4.33 million in 1949.

A national census carried out in 1982 showed that 865 of China's 3,765 centenarians lived in Xinjiang.

An official of the office attributed this to the improvement of medical work and living standards.

Medical institutions in Xinjiang number 3,251 with 68,300 doctors and nurses at present. Every county seat has a hospital staffed with an average of 88 doctors and nurses and with more than 100 beds; every township has a clinic and most villages have doctors.

But before liberation in 1949 simple hospitals were only available in a few cities and towns and the infant mortality rate was as high as 42 percent.

The state invested a total of 1.22 billion yuan in the region's public health work after liberation. Now, diseases which used to be endemic in the areas, such as smallpox, relapsing fever and the plague have been wiped out.

Last year, the region reaped good harvests for seven consecutive years and the per capita income averaged 543 yuan, 2.6 times that in 1955.

CSO: 4000/335

NORTHWEST REGION

MEETING ON RECTIFICATION OF PARTY STYLE HELD IN SHAANXI

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Pan Zhenggong [3382 2973 0501]]

[Text] The provincial experience-exchanging meeting of advanced units and individuals in rectifying party style ended on 16 May after 7 days in session. The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee awarded 46 advanced units and individuals present at the meeting with banners and certificates of merit respectively for "outstanding achievements in rectifying the party's work style" and "outstanding achievements in the struggle to strike at serious criminal activities in the economic field." Another 156 advanced units and individuals were commended verbally.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission and the provincial government, Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Li Xipu, Bai Wenhua [4101 2429 5478] and Luo Wenzhi [5012 2429 3112], attended the meeting. Comrade Bai Jinian spoke at the meeting. Comrade Ma Chenghua [7456 2052 1920], deputy director of the general office of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, also attended and spoke at the meeting.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the National Conference on Discipline Inspection Work; exchanged advanced experiences; heard related reports by comrades Yang Hongzhang [2799 7703 4545], deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, Sun Kehua, vice governor, and Zhang Zhiyi [1728 1807 3015], standing committee member of the provincial discipline inspection commission; and heard the concluding report by Comrade Luo Wenzhi, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission. As a result, those present became all the more confident of success in rectifying the new unhealthy trends and insuring and accelerating the reforms.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out that this is the first meeting in the province since the "cultural revolution" to commend party organizations and party members. It is a major event in party building, and a major event in the political life of the people of the whole province. He stressed that party organizations at all levels must pay attention to consolidating and developing the results already achieved in rectifying the party's work style and in consolidating the party organization; pay attention to education in party spirit

and regard it as the most important step in fundamentally improving the party's work style; and be sure to do a good job in party consolidation and, through party consolidation, effectively rectify the new unhealthy tendencies. On questions of education in party spirit, he reminded party organizations at all levels to pay attention to three "combinations," that is, education in party spirit should be combined with ideological and political work in the course of reform, with eradicating the pernicious influence of the "cultural revolution" and thoroughly negating the "cultural revolution" and with eliminating "leftist" and old ideas and improving and enlivening inner-party democracy. In rectifying new unhealthy tendencies, if there are problems involving the masses, it is imperative to exercise prudence. It is necessary to do thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work so that they will really understand the unhealthy tendencies and consciously and actively rectify them.

12802

CSO: 4005/1156

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PARTY COMMITTEE LISTS AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR CADRE WORK

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Shaanxi provincial party committee that concluded on 27 June has demanded that leading party and government cadres at every level in the province, in confronting the present good situation, should certainly keep a clear head, focus on the weak links in their work, engage in less idle talk and deal more with facts.

The meeting pointed out that the political and economic situations in Shaanxi are both very good, which should be taken fully into account. However, while fully approving the good situation, we must focus on several problems that are appearing in society and our work currently. If the good situation had made us unrealistically optimistic, so that we do not see the problems that exist in practice or even adopt a policy of nonrecognition toward the problems, then there is bound to be trouble, which could affect the pace of our progress. Therefore, keeping a clear head and focusing on weak links becomes an important problem in the further development of the good situation.

The enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee integrated the most recent directives on the work of Shaanxi from Hu Yaobang and other responsible comrades in the central authorities, in line with the attitude of seeking truth from facts and never shielding shortcomings, and put forth that while currently continuing work on the second phase of party rectification, all items of reform and the economic drive, throughout the province the following areas of work merit attention as weak links, which require conscientious strengthening.

The first is that ideological and political work should be strengthened. The meeting held that in the last few years ideological and political work in Shaanxi has made considerable strides in eliminating "leftism" and initiating a change in direction on the path of serving the socialist modernization drive. Still, generally speaking, because the understanding of the basic principles of the drives for material civilization and spiritual civilization was not profound, there was some laxness regarding the latter, so that ideological and political work was not strengthened, but weakened. Further, the policies of reform, opening up and enlivening the economy have not been completely or correctly understood and carried out with

regard to the relationship between allowing one group of people and one group of places to get rich first and becoming prosperous together and the relationship between imports and resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology. It is hard to avoid the effects on ideological and political work, so that under the changing conditions of the situation, among party members, cadres and the masses and especially among young people, quite a lot of incorrect thinking and mistaken understanding had arisen that has not been immediately corrected. As regards this situation, the meeting brought up four areas in which ideological and political work should be conscientiously strengthened: in understanding, all comrades in the party must be made to feel the extreme importance of this work at present, thereby self-consciously strengthening their leadership in ideological and political work. In content, it is important to carry out education on ideals and discipline and carry out education on party spirit among the broad masses of party members. In method, the connection between theory and practice should be upheld, not proceeding from concepts, which are ephemeral, and ideological and political work should be done alongside work on reform and the economy. In organization, the ranks of cadres in ideological and political work should be built up, they should be helped to raise their work level and explorations should be made in summing up experience in ideological and political work under the new conditions. At the same time, change should be speeded up in theoretical work that has not kept pace and that cannot immediately explain the practical problems in the reform.

The second is that basic level work should be strengthened. The meeting summed up and analyzed data from many investigations and it believes that following the promotion of family contracts as an important form of the production responsibility system in the countryside, there was not a lot of activity in many party branches for a long time, the organizational sense of a considerable portion of party members has grown dim and they no longer work. The township governments have just been set up, but how can the townships' political power work, if the problem of how to bring the functions of basic level government into play has not been solved very well. Village party committees in quite a few locales are only empty shells. Some party cadres ignore both "government affairs" and "the people's affairs." The masses have many opinions on this situation. The meeting pointed out that the work of basic level party organizations, which is included in basic level work, is the basis for all our work, and if it is not dealt with well, many things will come to no more than idle talk. Make clear demands that in party rectification work at the county level and below, stress should certainly be placed on resolving how to bring the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion and the role of party members as models into play and that while undergoing party rectification, rectification should be carried out among the basic level organizations by stages and in groups, in order to speed up the strengthening.

The third is that work on poor and backward areas should be strengthened. The comrades attending the meeting all believe that Shaanxi's economic situation has continued to make progress in the last few years, the standard of living of most of the masses in the cities and countryside has been raised and a part of the people have started to become prosperous, which is an indisputable fact. However, there has been no fundamental change for those in completely economically backward situations and in some places, particularly in the Qin-Ba mountain area in southern Shaanxi, it is extremely difficult for a considerable portion of the masses to live. This is an inescapable fact. Right now the problem is that in the last few years, we comrades have failed to gear ourselves to an appraisal of the actual circumstances of raising the masses' level of production and standard of living; there has been one-sidedness, vacillation, dealing with the rich only and no concern for the poor in our understanding and carrying out the unison between one group of people getting rich first and everyone becoming prosperous together. This must draw our attention to a high degree. In view of this, the enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee stressed that from now on, while continuing to encourage part of the people to get rich first from their own hard work, we should pay more attention to the part of the masses that finds itself temporarily in straightened circumstances, such as those in the Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi or the mountain areas in northern Shaanxi and the northern banks of the Wei. Cadres at every level should make concerted efforts to do practical and painstaking work, to support and help them overcome difficulties, develop production and increase income.

The fourth is that to further develop five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves activities, education on the legal system should be strengthened. Earnestly implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's task of striving to achieve an obvious change for the better in the general mood of society and the social order in cities with populations of 300,000 and above (Xian, Baoji, Xianyang and Tongchuan in Shaanxi) by the end of next year. On the one hand, active criminals who seriously harm the security of society, particularly brutal murderers and rapists, should certainly be punished swiftly and severely. Those released from prison after serving their sentences or people released from re-education through labor should be helped to find jobs and the masses relied upon to strengthen their education. On the other hand, control should be strengthened, staunchly and thoroughly, over the literary arena. Suppress completely obscene videos and other illegal works and continue to rectify unsound tabloids and publications.

The fifth is that the batch of cases of incorrect workstyle relevant to the new situation should be dealt with rapidly and strictly, to promote a fundamental change for the better in party workstyle. Second phase party rectification should take the resolute correction of new incorrect workstyles as its breakthrough point. The meeting pointed out sharply that the new incorrect workstyles essentially took advantage of the relaxation, reform and enlivened economy and the unhealthy trends of using

one's position for private gain and getting rich off of "reform" not only are not a result or concomitant of reform, but could disrupt or destroy the reform. These conditions, such as state personnel giving and taking bribes, embezzling, reselling scarce state goods and materials locally at a profit and engaging in blackmail and extortion, are outside the range of ordinary incorrect workstyle and are actually serious violations of the law and discipline. Some are even crimes. This group of cases should certainly be handled firmly, swiftly and strictly, in accord with the central authorities' directives, to promote involvement in correcting new incorrect workstyles.

The sixth is that leadership workstyle should be earnestly improved, to overcome bureaucratism. With regard to the serious problems that have appeared in several areas in Shaanxi, the provincial party committee believes that its own bureaucratism is the first task to be undertaken. At the same time, they also point out that in several areas, symptoms of holding back unpleasant information and engaging in formalism and flourishes have appeared, which are the mutual cause and effect of bureaucratism. Some comrades desire to take responsibility for the problems created by bureaucratism, without thinking about laying themselves bare; some others are happy to hear about their achievements and angry when they hear about their errors, going so far as to put personal respect above the party, caring only about their individual face and not about the interests of the masses. All of this is incompatible with the fundamental purpose of serving the people. Therefore, we should make overcoming bureaucratism a key point in correcting cadre workstyle.

To sum up, with regard to the weak links and problems existing in our work, the meeting demanded that everyone should certainly uphold the Marxist theory of knowledge and methodology, admit their own shortcomings, face them squarely and work hard to overcome them. Only then can things change, shortcomings turn to strengths and work go constantly forward. Engaging in nonrecognition and concealing contradictions only spells ruin and is dangerous to the party. The meeting called on leading cadres at every level to be sure to continue to uphold the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts and to keep a clear head and focus on weak links under the good situation; in economic work, they should continue to strive to maintain, coordinate, stabilize and rationalize the speed of development; deal with "scarce" goods and expand markets; resolutely engage in reform; deal with production of scarce grains; and continue to work on township enterprises, to consolidate and develop the good situation. Everyone should engage in investigation and research, do concrete work in a practical way and resolve problems one by one. Wherever contradictions and problems appear, the leaders there should personally resolve them and never argue between themselves or lay the responsibility on superiors. As long as we unify our thinking and keep in step, do not fear hardship and work together conscientiously, all difficulties can be overcome. We will certainly gain greater achievements as we go and the situation will certainly become better all the time.

This enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee lasted one week, from 21-27 June. There were more than 260 people attending the meeting, including members of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, party members and responsible comrades from the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the Shaanxi Military District, the provincial CPPCC and all the provincial-level mass organizations and responsible persons from various local (or city) party committees and departments run by the provincial party committee, from departments and bureaus of the provincial People's Government and from some large enterprises and institutions of higher education. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, such as Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302], Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342] and Mou Lingsheng [3664 3781 3932] gave speeches, made statements or transmitted the gist of relevant material; Vice Governor Lin Jizhou [2651 1323 0719] transmitted to the meeting the gist of the All-China Education Work Conference.

The provincial party committee set an example by changing the meeting's workstyle. This meeting broke with the past practice of convening this type of meeting in a guesthouse, large building or large restaurant and feeding and lodging people during the meeting and convened it instead at the provincial party committee offices. Aside from the 31 comrades who came from outside Xian, who were fed and housed at the Shaanxi Military District guesthouse not far from the provincial party committee offices, none of the other comrades were fed or housed during the meeting. The form of "day meetings" was adopted, where every day the people came to the meeting to work and when they were done they left. The enlarged meeting was held in the provincial party committee auditorium and smaller meetings were held in conference rooms in the provincial party committee's compound, which made work more convenient and greatly reduced the meeting's expenses.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

INTEGRATION OF MILITIA WORK, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 4

[Article by Wang Minggui [3769 b2494 2710], Dai Binzhi [2071 2430 1807] and Guan Xuefu [4619 1331 1381]: "Huizhou Military Subdistrict Has Found a New Way to Run Their Militia"]

[Text] The Huizhou military subdistrict has found a new way to run their militia by combining militia work with the development of commodity production.

To discover a new approach towards running a militia at a time when we are confronted with the four modernizations, leading comrades of the Huizhou military subdistrict at various times led work teams to conduct detailed and thorough investigations into a majority of units in Jingde, Jixi, Xixian, Shitai and their cities and counties. The comrades believed that militia organization in the new situation must adapt to the needs of and be integrated with economic construction in the mountainous region so that it can advance in tandem with the economy. For this reason, they made a break with their past practice under which companies were run by villages and platoons were run by hamlets and decided instead to standardize militia organization with the production organization of joint economic bodies. A joint economic body with more than 10 people of whom at least 6 are primary militiamen will have its own independent squad. A joint economic body which has over 20 primary militiamen can set up an independent platoon. The militia leadership is also merged with that of joint economic bodies, with the leaders of the latter or their work team heads serving concurrently as squad or platoon chiefs or their deputies. In this way militia military and political activities are combined with the development of commodity production. For instance, of the 157 people recruited by the Chen Jusheng Tree Farm in Jingde County, 137 were militiamen. Accordingly, the county's people's armed forces department rearranged the groups by merging militia activities with forestry development, thus furthering both in the process. The people's armed forces department in Shitai County organized the militiamen to establish a factory so that they can take the lead in becoming rich and help support the militia through their labor. In this way both militia work and joint economic bodies make simultaneous progress.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN BORDER FIGHTING REPORTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 4

[Article by Gong Lin [7895 2651] and Deng Shengtian [2639 0581 3944]:
"Outwitting an 'Underground' Enemy"]

[Text] Fan Hongqing [5400 3163 1987], a Hefei-born platoon leader with a certain company in Yunnan, was put in charge of defending a strategic height fronted by three small hills. Invading Vietnamese troops entrenched themselves at the top and often used their vantage point to commit all kinds of atrocities. To further consolidate our position, Fan Hongqing was ordered one day by his superiors to ferret out the enemy. Acting swiftly, he led three platoons of battle-hardened soldiers in a blitz on the enemy strongholds, and in no time destroyed and occupied one of them. What he did not realize was that although they had wiped out the fortifications of the enemy position, there were caves and underground defense works inside the hill, immune to both gunfire and shelling, which the enemy had built painstakingly. Several surviving Vietnamese soldiers, having withdrawn into the caves, took advantage of their position to put up a stubborn resistance. A soldier dashed inside the cave, only to be repelled instantly by a hail of gunfire, and sustained several injuries. When he saw this, Fan Hongqing decisively ordered everybody to hang on to his strategic position, then quickly divided the troops into separate groups to identify all cave openings. The enemy was then besieged in front and attacked at the rear. After a fierce battle, they soon killed all four enemy soldiers, occupied the entire cave and captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition together with an enemy secret code.

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING HUANGPU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Yousong [0702 0645 2646]: "Nanjing Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association Has Been Set Up to Promote National Unification"]

[Text] The Nanjing Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association was formally inaugurated yesterday morning in a solemn ceremony at the same spot where Dr. Sun Yatsen became provisional president, which is now the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Hall. It was attended by leading comrades from the Provincial CPC Committee and its standing committee, the Provincial CPPCC, and the provincial government, including Sun Han [1327 7318], He Binghao [0149 0393 4110], and Yang Yongyi [2799 6102 3085].

It was a happy get-together for over 300 joyful Huangpu alumni from Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui and Jiangxi. Amid warm applause, they passed the constitution of the association and its list of leading members. All graduates of the Huangpu "Army Officers Academy," "Central Military Political Academy" and "Central Army Officers Academy" and their branch academies and training classes who are now living or working in the four provinces may voluntarily apply to join the association and will be admitted as members upon examination and approval.

Sun Han, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, warmly congratulated the association and extended a cordial welcome to guests who came a long way from Shandong, Anhui and Jiangxi. Recalling in his speech Dr. Sun Yatsen's great achievements in setting up the Huangpu Military Academy in cooperation with the CPC, he pointed out, "National unification has become an irreversible historical trend. In the past, the CPC and Kuomintang [KMT] cooperated twice, to the nation and people's immense benefit. Today, we are even more eager for Taiwan to promptly decide to talk to the CPC on a reciprocal basis and contribute to the motherland's unification, in a spirit of national righteousness and out of consideration for the national interest." Comrade Sun Han expressed his hope that Huangpu alumni will take advantage of the fact that they have numerous fellow alumni and friends overseas and establish extensive contacts with them in an effort to solidify fraternal bonds of friendship on both sides of the strait. He also hoped that Huangpu alumni at home and abroad will cooperate to bring about a third round of

cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and write a new chapter in the achievement of national unification.

Liao Yunze [1675 6663 3419], chairman of the Jiangsu Democratic Revolution Committee, was among Huangpu's first batch of graduates. Now in his eighties and long confined to home by illness, he enthusiastically attended the meeting and made an impassioned speech. He said, "The experience of history teaches us that when the CPC and the KMT cooperate, they thrive, and when they split, they suffer. As Dr. Sun Yatsen instructed us many times when he was alive, 'Unification is the hope of the entire people. When we unite, the people benefit. Without unification, however, the people suffer.' This is a historical lesson we must always bear in mind."

Congratulatory telegrams from the provincial CPC committees and united front departments in Shandong, Anhui and Jiangxi and congratulatory letters from such units as the Beijing Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association were also read out at the meeting.

Deng Haoming [6772 8504 2494], vice chairman of the Jiangsu CPC Committee; Chen Jiao [7115 6030], Lai Chengliang [6351 2052 2733], representatives of the Huangpu Military Academy alumni associations in Shanghai and Chengdu, respectively; Chen Minzhi [7115 2404 0037], representative of various democratic parties and people's organizations in Jiangsu, and Jia Chenggong [6328 2052 0501], representative of the Nanjing Huangpu Military Academy alumni association, followed one another to the podium and delivered congratulatory messages. Finally, the meeting heard and approved an "announcement to Huangpu Military Academy alumni in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao."

In the afternoon, Huangpu alumni paid respects at Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum and visited the tombs of Deng Yande [6772 3348 6671], Liao Zhongkai [1675 0112 1956] and He Xiangning [0149 7449 0413].

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MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MR DISSEMINATES SPIRIT OF NPC THIRD SESSION

Meeting Held

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Zhu Zhengping [2612 3630 1627]: "Nanjing Military Region Disseminates the Spirit of Sixth National People's Congress"]

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region [MR] called a meeting on the 16th to disseminate the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. It was attended by Du Ping [2629 1627], member of the Central Advisory Commission; Xiang Shouzhi [0686 1343 1807], commander of the Nanjing MR; Guo Linxiang [6753 2651 4382], political commissar and other leading cadres.

Zhou Deli [0719 1795], chief of staff and delegate to the Sixth National People's Congress, and Chen Hui [7115 6540], director of the logistics Department, relayed to the members the directives of the congress. Their reports comprised two parts, an overview of the session and another part dealing with the economic situation and structural economic reforms.

Guo Linxiang made concrete demands aimed at implementing in full the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. He pointed out that the basic spirit of the session is to spur us to do a good job in reform. And as far as the military is concerned, the most important reform is to bring about structural changes and reduce the staff. We must succeed in our reforms by following the spirit of the Third Session and fulfilling the three major missions of military construction in the new era as put forward by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Military Commission, namely, to appoint young cadres, reduce the staff and make sure our every move accords with the grand design of national construction.

Air Force Disseminates Spirit

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by De Neng [1795 5174] and Liang Juan [2733 0946]: "Nanjing Military Region Air Force Disseminates People's Congress Spirit"]

[Text] The Air Force of the Nanjing Military Region held a meeting on 16th to transmit the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. Jiang Yutian [1203 3768 3944], air force commander and delegate to the congress, relayed the directives of the session to the members.

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO CIVILIANS DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Cai Mingde [5591 2494 1795]: "Jiangsu Makes Headway in Transferring Military Technology to Civilian Use"]

[Text] One year after Jiangsu began transferring military technology to the civilian sector, considerable achievements have been obtained. According to incomplete data from the National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission, over 2,400 items of military technology have been transferred as of last March. In addition, the military has provided technical training for 25,000 civilian personnel. At an experience exchange and commendation meeting which closed on 7 April, the provincial government commended 14 advanced units for transferring military technology to civilian use.

Responsible comrades from the National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission, accompanied by technical cadres, visited several cities in northern Jiangsu since April 1984 to discuss with local authorities, industrial departments and responsible comrades from a number of civilian factories. A national defense technical exchange and trade fair was held in June 1984 where microcomputer, program control, laser, microwave, irradiation, electron tubes, hydraulics, acetylene, separation and other military technologies were transferred to civilian use. The result was the modernization of a batch of outdated technical equipment and production processes in civilian enterprises.

To enhance their ability to develop high-grade products, the military has provided such traditional local industries as textiles, machine tools, electronics, building materials, auto and shipbuilding in various cities in southern Jiangsu with advanced technology. Over 130 transfers took place in Wuxi alone over the past year. The military also offered the civilians with more than 1,100 cooperative services during the same period.

Some units in the military industrial sector have entered into economic and technical cooperation agreements with municipalities including Yancheng, Huaiyin, Lianyung and Yangzhou and counties and bureaus under them to help these units modernize technologically. The Nanjing Huadong Vacuum Tube Plant modernized the equipment at Suqian Electric Light Bulb Factory and made

advanced technology available to it. This resulted in a sharp increase in its annual output of fluorescent lamps from 1 million to 4.5 million, at the same time improving their quality to a level matching that of the Diangong brand, recipient of the national silver shield award.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

IMPORTANCE OF SYSTEMS ENGINEERING IN WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

Shanghai ZIRAN ZAZHI [NATURE JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 85 pp 351-353, 342

[Article by Chen Xin [7115 0207] and Long Shengzhao [7893 0581 3564], Institute of Space Medicine Engineering: "The Position of Human-Machine-Environmental Systems Engineering in the Development of Military Weaponry"]

[Text] Human-machine-environmental systems engineering is a comprehensive frontier technology and science, the practical applications for which are very widespread. For a country, as an example, to implement grand objectives for modernization of national defense, the preparation and development of military weaponry is always at the forefront of all science and technology. Therefore, using human-machine-environmental systems engineering in the development of weaponry has even more special significance. This paper attempts to clarify the position of human-machine-environmental engineering in the development of weaponry from the three stages of development and manufacture of weaponry (program policy decisions, development and manufacture, and equipping units).

I

To avoid the risks brought to national security by inappropriate use of national expenses or the unnecessary losses thereby created, scientific policy decisions regarding indexing the various plans for the development and exploitation of various military weapons in national defense capabilities has always received a high degree of respect from economic and military departments of all countries. In China, for the grand objectives of preventing foreign invasion, securing national safety, and modernizing national defense, using human-machine-environmental systems engineering in this important field of weaponry development is of even more far reaching significance.

Normally, in the process of developing and manufacturing weaponry the following situations are commonly encountered: sometimes debate is endless on whether or not to develop a new kind of weapon system; sometimes a new weapon has already entered the manufacturing stage, but its mode of application has not yet been determined; sometimes a new weapon has already been developed, while discussion is still in progress about whether or not it is needed; sometimes a new weapon has just been turned over to troops for use, when it is

discovered that there are still great deficiencies in aspects of tactical application and technique. Human-machine-environmental system engineering can play an important role in improving these situations.

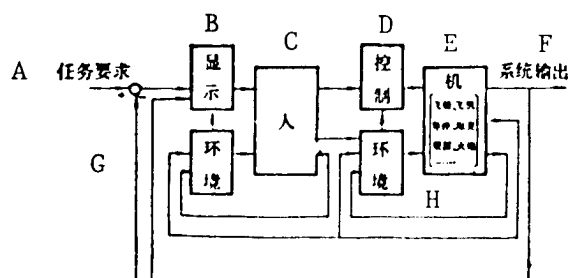


图 1 人-机-环境系统示意图

- a. tasking requirements b. display c. people d. control
e. machines: air ships, aircraft, missiles, tanks, naval vessels, artillery...
f. system output g. environment h. environment

Figure 1 Schematic Diagram of Human-Machine-Environment Systems

People must be a part of any military weapon. For example, rockets and missiles are both launched by people; aircraft, tanks, naval vessels, radar, and artillery all need people to operate them. Also, any weapon is going to operate in a certain environment. Therefore, humans, weapons, and the environment constitute a typical human-machine-environmental system (figure 1). How can we place developed weaponry in an optimum working state? Human-machine-environmental systems engineering will provide a scientific theory, technique, and methodology. Figure 2 represents the general conditions for this scientific theory, technique, and methodology, and it is basically developed from feedback as its foundation, optimization at its core, and modelling as its method. It is not difficult to see from the diagram that human-machine-environmental systems are always in a key position.

Of course, preparation and development of any military weapon is an extremely complicated process. But generally speaking it can be divided into three stages: program policy making, development and manufacture, and the equipping of troops. We relate below the important function of human-machine-environmental systems engineering from the point of view of these three stages.

II

At the stage of program decision making the key point is in resolving the question of what kind of new weapon it is desired to develop, which belongs in the scope of theoretical analysis. In the past the success or failure of a policy decision lay chiefly in whether or not the experience of leaders was rich, whether or not their knowledge was broad, or whether or not they were

more intelligent than most. Of course, at times it depended upon the combined efforts of a group of planners, which similarly then relied upon their experience, erudition, and intelligence. Therefore, at its essence policy making in the past has depended upon the experience of people. Consequently, in this age where science and technology have developed so dramatically, the situation has not only gotten complicated, but is constantly changing, and to depend just upon the experience of individuals in making policies makes it easy to make mistakes. Developments in science have already established for policy making an entire set of policy making programs, policy making technology, and policy making theory.

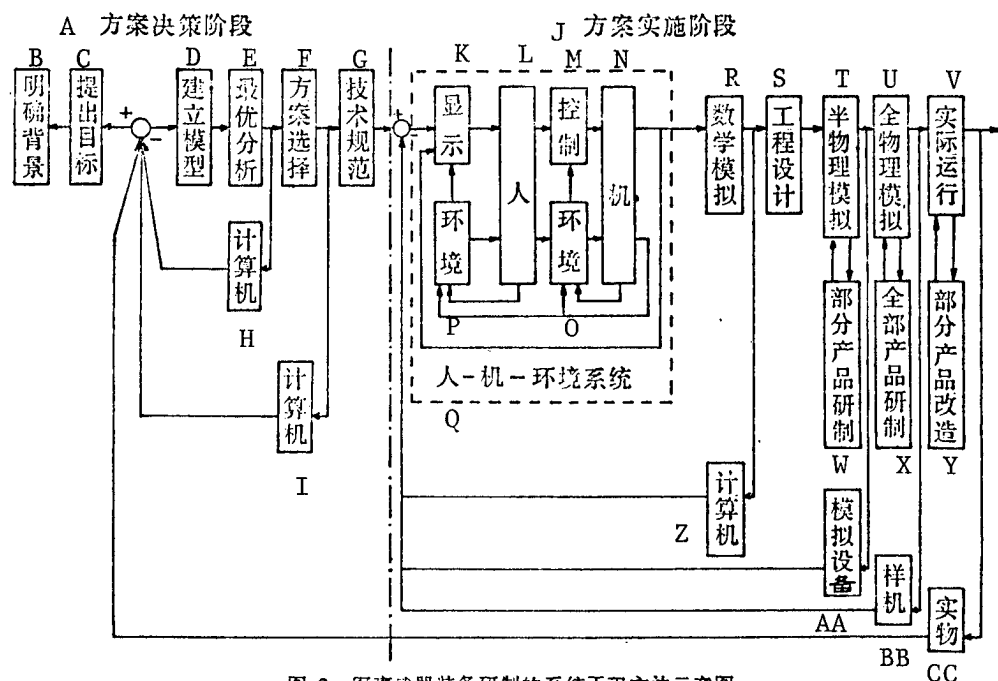


图 2 军事武器装备研制的系统工程方法示意图

- A. program policy making stage B. clarify background
 C. set goals D. establish models E. optimal analysis
 F. program selection G. technical specifications H. computers
 I. computers J. program implementation stage K. display
 L. people M. control N. machines O. environment
 P. environment Q. human-machine-environmental system
 R. mathematical simulation S. engineering design T. semi-physical simulation
 U. complete physical simulation V. actual operation
 W. partial product manufacture X. complete product manufacture
 Y. partial product restructuring Z. computers AA. simulation equipment
 BB. samples CC. actual object

Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of Systems Engineering Methods for Development of Military Weapons

To develop weaponry, the perfect policy making process ought to include the steps of clarifying background, setting goals, establishing models, optimized analysis, program selection, and determination of the scope of technology (see the left side of the dotted line in figure 2). Clarifying background is simply making clear the strategy and the tactical requirements of the weaponry that has been developed. It is quite obvious that settings are not alike, nor are the military arms that are required. Proposing goals is just finding useful standards for evaluating the good and bad points of weaponry. We should begin looking at economic results, schedule requirements, and military power (strategic or tactical), and sometimes we must also evaluate in terms of public opinion. If this step is not well taken there is certain to be much ineffectual effort or unnecessary controversy. The establishment of models is on the basis of a full understanding of conditions and finds mathematical expressions or logical block diagrams that can reflect the essential elements of a problem. This is the most crucial link in human-machine-environmental systems engineering research. In it we want to both establish the models for weaponry itself, and even more want to establish models that concern human dynamic behavior. These models are not only suitable for normal environments, but are also suitable for certain special environments. It is only because it is this way that we can undertake a full scale description of weapon capabilities. Optimum analysis and program selection, using models as their method, can link together entire weapon systems with performance standards to select optimum programs, and can then go on to propose concrete technical requirements and ranges that can be realized in engineering, to then ease production measures.

During the entire policy making stage the function of human-machine-environment systems engineering is not apparent only in the key link of establishing mathematical models, but is also apparent in how to consider the human factor and in how to reasonably allocate functions between humans and machines, and is even apparent in the basic question of how to make the most of weapons capability. Any new weapon, whether it is manned or not, whether it is better for more to man it or fewer, and whether it is better to allow more responsibility for people or less, will always have an effect on economic results, the quality of performance, and the degree of reliability. We will take aircraft development as an example. People have made statistics that show that for one kind of unmanned aircraft, in the first 800 flights there will be as many as 155 accidents, while in the same type of aircraft but manned, there will be only 3 accidents in the first 800 flights. Losses for the former will be more than \$60 million more than for the latter. From the point of view of reliability, system reliability can be improved by integrating the capability of humans handling unexpected problems in critical situations and undertaking preventative maintenance with the capabilities of computers or machines in sustained work under normal conditions. Results of research make it clear that even if aircraft are not flown directly by humans, but where humans are only used for supervision and reserve (the American Boeing 767 is an example), the reliability is more than double that of completely automated unmanned piloting. Of course, this example is not to say that we ought not to develop unmanned piloted aircraft in the future. It is a supplementary military measure, which can always play a special role in certain situations. But to use it exclusively to equip combat troops, that then would not be appropriate.

Therefore, at the stage of program policy making, through the establishment of human-machine-environmental systems models we can forecast the capabilities of weapons in proposals based on a nation's strategic policies and tactical principles, and can as well put forth suggestions for the development of some new weapon or other. With theoretical research and mathematical modeling, if it can be demonstrated that military results will not be high, then serious waste and loss can be avoided at the stage of policy making.

III

Whether or not the technical specifications proposed for weapon capabilities at the policy making stage can in fact be realized or how it could be done faster and more economically, is the task of the stage of development and manufacture. In the past, the design of new weapons has proceeded from improving existing weapons capability, designing by relying on actual combat experience or one's own judgment. Therefore, before weapons were turned over for use there were many uncertain aspects in their performance, and final testing depended completely upon tests of the finished product. If actual practice proved it unsuitable, sometimes that meant a complete re-engineering or inability to use the item, which was certain to cause great losses. Presently, all modern weapons are getting more and more complex, as their destructive power gets greater and greater, the investment gets more and more, and development times get longer and longer. Human-machine-environmental systems engineering can provide a set of feasible, practical scientific methods relating to whether we can have fewer diversions in the production stage, to avoiding unnecessary great losses in human effort, materiel, and financial resources, and that can lead to systematic, solid work. This generally involves the steps of mathematical modeling, engineering design, semi-physical simulation, complete physical simulation, and actual operations (the right side of the dotted line in figure 2). The entire process always stresses participation of the applications persons in the system, constantly analyzing and inspecting the total capabilities and partial capabilities of the human-machine-environmental system, coordinating the relations and technical indices of each sub-system, as well as ensuring overall optimal performance of the weapons through various feedback and optimization paths.

It is worth stressing that at the development and manufacture stage there are two crucial points. The first is the establishment of human mathematical models, and the second is a comprehensive evaluation of the human-machine-environment system. First, in the development of military weapons people have always greatly respected research into human mathematical models. The first mathematical model established for humans was for dynamic behavior of tall artillerymen proposed in 1944. In recent decades there has been a great deal of work on mathematical models. With a mathematical model for humans one can undertake mathematical simulations for human-machine-environmental systems. Comparing this kind of simulation with semi-physical and complete physical simulation we find that it has the benefits of great vitality, little expenditure, and short time, and can as well clarify the direction for engineering design. This has been the basic stimulus for people's continued interest in human mathematical model research. However, comparing various models in the process, the time varying, non-linear, and random nature of

human behavior itself creates great difficulties for human mathematical models. Currently, the development of human mathematical models has already passed through the stages of the transfer function and optimizing control, and is currently moving toward the stage of blurred control models.

In addition to this, the comprehensive evaluation of human-machine-environmental systems is yet another rather prominent problem. Before, people always proposed various evaluation standards for weapons project quality, while ignoring a comprehensive evaluation of the system, as for example in whether or not operation is comfortable, whether or not operations personnel are anxious, whether it is easily tiring, etc. Even more than not establishing a set of objective standards, at times people have relied solely upon the subjective narration for evaluation, always bringing with it unnecessary losses. For example, this happened when a certain unit was developing a certain model aircraft. Because there were no objective standards for systematic evaluations, and they depended solely upon the subjective reports of the pilot who had flown older models to distinguish the good and bad points, the results of the test flight were effected by old habits and tendencies. The pilot felt that piloting the new model was not as satisfactory as with the original model, so all they could do was to stop batch production of that aircraft. Later, the facts showed that the performance of the newer model was better than that of the older model. With this realization more than 10 years time had passed in vain. This is a lesson well worth learning. Therefore, in the stage of development and manufacture and in addition to establishing project quality standards, we ought also to establish standards for the human work load (including mental and physical loads) and degrees of fatigue. Over the last few years, western countries have specially convened a few international conferences to discuss this problem. It is quite obvious that only by establishing comprehensive evaluation standards for human-machine-environmental system performance can we establish a base for general applications of human-machine-environmental systems engineering.

To make clear the significance of human-machine-environmental systems engineering at the stage of development and manufacture we give here an example. When the American General Dynamics Corporation was developing the B-58 bomber [as published] and F-111 fighter, they used some development measures similar to human-machine-environmental systems engineering, and also compared these with past methods of development. The results show that because the new methods emphasized using mathematical simulation, flight simulators, and full dimensional "collective" testing frameworks for complete study of the human-machine-environmental systems, much work was done before the aircraft flew, which consequently greatly reduced aerial test flights and design changes after test flights. This not only reduced aerial test flight time from 60 months to 3, but allowed development time for the new model to be shortened to 2 years from the original 5 years. This example shows fully that great advantage of human-machine-environmental engineering in weapons development.

IV

After new weapons have been developed, the central topic for resolution by the stage for equipping troops is how to give full play to its military usefulness and to formulate methods of effective deployment. Therefore, we should begin from three aspects: extracting the potential performance, selecting operations personnel, and training operating personnel.

With the appearance of a new weapon, people for a time still harbor an attitude of suspicion toward it due to the limitations of traditional habits and tendencies, even to the extent that the performance of current weapons cannot be exercised. That being so, one cannot expect to extract potential performance. For the moment we will not discuss that phenomenon. All this being so, since the designers themselves are a product of, and limited by, current knowledge and technical levels, they will not necessarily understand thoroughly the potential of a weapon's performance nor methods of its tactical application. For example, early aircraft were simply used to spy on the enemy's situation, and at that time the pilots were only provided with handguns for self protection. Whereas, among current aircraft there are not only the distinctions of fighters, attack planes, and transport planes, but aircraft also have missiles as armament. This shows clearly that after a new weapon has been deployed to troops, we must not remain at the original level, but should continue to advance our own levels of knowledge through actual operation of human-machine-environmental systems.

Selecting operations personnel is handled based upon individual differences between people. Selecting people with a high level of skill in operations to form a human-machine-environment is certainly within the scope of common sense, but in actual practice it is easy to ignore. At present this has been done well with space personnel and some special units. But among other troops it is not this way, and it will greatly influence the development of weapons performance. Because of the differences in individual interests, hobbies, skills, physique, and intelligence, when using different people to constitute human-machine-environmental systems their performance will differ greatly. Sometimes in engineering we must pay a great deal more for a small percentage improvement in a weapon's performance, but to replace a good operations person or to extract as much potential from a person as possible might bring an increase in performance 10 times that much, or even more. This explains fully that it is of extreme importance to consider the human factor.

The training of operations personnel is due to the fact that people have an ability to learn. A person who has studied can constantly improve his own operating level, which is something we all know well. However, the question of by what means of training can we enable operations personnel to learn even faster, even better, is also a topic with which human-machine-environmental systems engineering is concerned. Based upon the characteristics of a person's life and mind, selecting of optimal training methods for operations personnel and improving as quickly as possible the performance of military weapons is a field of study for human-machine-environmental systems engineering that is extremely important.

To complete the three tasks discussed above the necessary simulators in troop equipment (like flight simulators, tank simulators, naval vessel simulators, etc.) are very important. Actually, furnishing simulators and use of them should not only not be lacking during semi-physical simulation at the stage of weapons development, but are also necessary at the stage of troop use. This will not only work out and revise methods of use and provide necessary means of selection, but also can hasten the training process and save energy and expenses, as well as protect the personal safety of operations personnel.

To summarize what we have discussed above, in the preparation and development of military weapons, as long as we give full play to the power of human-machine-environmental systems engineering, when it comes to developing each new weapon we can have good ideas of what is going on, base things upon reality, stay away from diversions, and avoid waste. We can also greatly speed up the developmental process. In addition, we can also provide constructive opinions for relevant departments, we can tell people what they ought to be doing, or what they ought not to be doing, and we can lead people forward on the scientific path from beginning to end. There should be no doubts of the positive function of human-machine-environmental systems engineering in the development of military weapons, and that it will greatly stimulate the dramatic development of national defense modernization.

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DISCUSSION OF COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR PIA CADRES

Taipei CHUNG KUNG YEN CHIU [studies on Chinese Communism] in Chinese No 3,
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[Article by Chen Ming-Chih [7115 2494 4249]: "Exploring the University Class
of the Communist Chinese Junior Commander School"]

[Text] I. Preface

During the "cultural revolution" period when Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao were in power, the Communist Chinese armed forces once advocated that "academies and schools are useless" and that "intellectuals are stinky and despicable" and cut down and merged the military academies and schools of all levels. At that time their cadres were selected from the rank of soldiers whose political ideology was rather promising, those selected were then given short term training by a training unit or an infantry school before being commissioned basic level cadres. Because the communist troops at that time grasped only politics and no science, the quality of military cadres fell seriously. Since the downfall of Lin Piao and "the Gang of Four" one after another, the Communist Chinese troops have since 1978 rebuilt military academies and schools of all levels. In May of the same year, the Communist Chinese Central Military Commission issued "the decision on doing a good job in operating military academies and schools" to reform the student recruitment system of military academies and schools, and reinstated the public recruitment of the students of the graduating senior high school class in July 1979. Next in July 1980, "the regulation on the promotion of cadres only through the cultivation by academies and schools" was formulated to stipulate that the basic level cadres in the Communist Chinese armed forces should be 17-20 year-old soldiers or outstanding social youths possessing senior high school cultural level having successfully passed the unified military entrance examination and the combined entrance examination of schools of higher learning, and then having graduated from military academies or schools. The objectionable practice of selecting and promoting cadres from soldiers during "the cultural revolution" was done away with. After the implementation of the above series of reorganizing academies and schools, the Chinese military did not stop its measures of reforming academies and schools, and during the 12th "All Military Academy and School Conference" which was held between 19 February and 3 March 1983, the requirements of "one principle" and "two measures" were decided upon for strengthening the cadre cultivation structure of the Communist Chinese senior and junior military academies and schools. The so-called "one principle"

was that all military academies and schools should insist on normalized cultivation of cadres and fundamentally do a good job in normalized cultivation for laying a good foundation in thoroughly changing the picture of the military cadres contingent. The so-called "two measures" are (1) decision to add or set up on 31 August and 1 September in military academies, political academies and logistics academies "senior commander class" and "rotational cadre training class" for recruiting the commanding cadres of the army, the navy and the air force or the specialized technical leadership cadres of division and regiment levels. (2) recruitment of university graduating class students for junior commander schools to set up 1-year cadet classes, and the recruitment of senior high school graduating class students to set up 4-year university classes and add to their curricula basic university physics and engineering courses for cultivating junior commanding officers possessing university cultural level to be the basic backbone contingent of the future Communist Chinese armed forces, in order to speed up the "revolutionization, rejuvenation, intellectualization and specialization" of Communist Chinese military cadres. This article attempts to analyze, by summing up related materials, the reasons, the course, the measures, the characteristics and the problems of the Communist Chinese military setting up of 4-year university classes in junior commander schools.

II. The cause for establishing university classes in Communist Chinese junior commander school.

1. Elevation of the quality of basic level commanding cadres. In February 1983, Hsiao K'o [5618 0344] the chief of Communist Chinese Military Academy pointed out among the Chinese Communist military cadres there have long existed four contradictions, and one of the contradictions is "the contradiction of being low in scientific culture," which is manifested in the following three situations.¹

(1) Universally lower than the armed forces of foreign countries in scientific culture. While more than 90 percent of the Soviet military officers and more than 97 percent of the American military officers have university or college cultural background, those of the Communist Chinese military are far lower than the above percentage.

(2) The scientific culture of cadres is lower than that of soldiers. In the armed forces of foreign countries, the cultural level of cadres is universally higher than that of soldiers; for instance in the U.S.A., 10 percent of the soldiers and more than 97 percent of the military officers have university or college background, and in the USSR, more than 80 percent of the soldiers have university or senior high school background, and more than 90 percent of the military officers have university or college background, yet in the Communist Chinese armed forces the average cultural level of cadres is lower than that of soldiers.

(3) the guiding cadres of all levels are on average lower in cultural level than the whole cadres contingent. Many of the young cadres entered school during the cultural revolution period, meaning that they are "high school in name but grammar school in quality."

For solving the above mentioned backward situation of cadres, the Communist Chinese military adopted the temporary measure of setting up in the troops

supplementary institutions such as correspondence university class, sparetime university and night university to cultivate talents for dual military and local uses. Their measure for permanent solution is what Hsiao K'o said: "resolute implementation of the system of promoting basic level cadres only through cultivation by academies and schools, and that basic level command schools should gradually be improved to university level," and also through laying the foundation of "fundamental engineering" in university classes, attempt to improve the knowledge structure of the Communist Chinese senior military cadres.²

2. Making the basic level commanding cadres able to adapt to modernized military techniques.

The weapon equipments of the Communist Chinese armed forces are 15-20 years behind those of advanced countries, but the Communist Chinese have established rather modern air force, navy, infantry, artillery, armor, signal, anti-chemical warfare and strategic ballistic missile troops to be developed from the single infantry arm of service to a troop integrating various arms of service equipped with the military techniques of electronics laser, ultraviolet light and chemical warfare. The Communist Chinese basic level commanding cadres therefore should possess rather high scientific culture knowledge in order to master the operation of various weapon equipment, and command all arms of service in carrying out modern coordinated battles. However, the scientific cultural level of the Communist Chinese basic level commanding officers is too low to catch up with the speed of development of weapon techniques. As pointed out by the "Liberation Army Daily," some basic level units have to place in warehouses laser range finders due to their lack of the scientific knowledge in instruments, physics, trigonometry and geometry and their inability to set up anti-aircraft machine guns; also in military maneuver exercise, specialized teams could not be commanded due to ignorance of the nature of specialized weapons. Therefore the Communist Chinese admitted that the weapon equipment of their troops are backward, and that the scientific cultural level and the military techniques of their cadres are even more backward.³ To change this disadvantageous situation, the Communist Chinese have set up college classes in junior commander schools, added to the class's curricula local university physics and engineering courses for strengthening the modern scientific education of basic level commanding officers, so that they can easily comprehend the functions of modern technical equipment and then correctly organize and command all the troops. This is the main reason for setting up college classes in Communist Chinese junior commander schools.

III. The development of junior commander schools and the course of setting up college classes.

1. The development of junior commander schools.

The former basic level commanding officers in the Communist Chinese armed forces were the graduates of the secondary military schools of the period such as infantry school, navy school, air force school and artillery school, which publicly recruited senior high school graduates for cultivation. Article 11 of "The Regulation on the Military Service of PLA Officers" stipulated that "(A) soldiers having graduated from secondary military schools may be conferred the

military rank of first lieutenant; (B) soldiers having successfully passed the examination of secondary military schools, or trained by a training class approved by the Ministry of National Defense, when given an officer's commission, may be conferred the military rank of second lieutenant."⁴ During "the cultural revolution" period, Communist China abolished the military rank system, cut down and merged the academies and schools of all levels, and per Mao Tse-tung's instruction of "reforming education and shortening the length of instruction," "thatched shack universities" were set upon in the units to supplant the former system of cultivating cadres by normal academies and schools.

The characteristics are as follows:

- (1) Shortening the length of instruction by compressing the courses that last for a few years in normal academies and schools to a crash program of a few months.
- (2) Attention was paid to experiences instead of theories. Only practical experience was instructed. Attention was paid to general methods only, and no attention was paid to specialization study planning.
- (3) Cadets taught and learned from each other. In a show and tell manner former engineering soldiers taught engines and former telecommunication soldiers taught telecommunication.
- (4) The quality of cadets was poor, because in selecting the cadets for training, attention was paid only to their family background and political ideology instead of academic achievements.
- (5) Everything was simple and crude, there was no good equipments for instruction, no good arena for training and no full time specialized instructors.⁵ Since the downfall of Lin Biao and "the Gang of Four" one after another, all the Communist Chinese military academies and schools, since August 1978, were reorganized to return to most of the pre-cultural revolution system. In July 1979, they resumed the system of public recruitment of students, eyeing the senior high school graduating class of 1979 and the intellectual youths of senior high school background selected by all enterprise units. The new student recruitment in 1980 was done in accordance with the related provisions of recruiting students for schools of higher learning in 1980 promulgated by the Communist Chinese "Ministry of Education" that the applicants should be soldiers and social youths within the age bracket of 17 and 20. "The regulation on the promotion of cadres only through cultivation by academies and schools" promulgated by the Communist Chinese Central Military Commission stipulated: (A) all platoon leaders, navy NCO's component chiefs and captains above grade 4, air force pilots and navigators must be graduates of junior commander school; (B) political commissars must be graduates of political schools or the political team of junior commander schools.⁶ The targets of student recruitment in 1981 and 1982 included the troop squad leaders and their deputies and soldiers having served more than 1 year; applicants of entrance examination to specialized schools of 1 year should have been in service for more than 2 years and be 21 years of age or younger, while the applicants of entrance examination to specialized schools of 2 years should have been in service for more than 1 year and be 20 years of age or younger. Examination subjects were politics, language,

mathematics, physics and chemistry in 1981. In 1982, a subject of military affairs was added so that the soldiers would endeavor to study military techniques during their period of service, to the end that troop training would be elevated to a new level and at the same time the situation of admitting soldiers on only academic achievements could be avoided. However, the above mentioned junior commander school system is still too far from the "four requirements" for Communist Chinese cadres.

2. The course of setting up the university class in junior commander schools.

In 1983, for improving further the quality of the basic level commanding officers in the units, "the 12th Chinese Communist All Military Academy and School Conference," which was held between 19 February and 3 March, decided to establish the 4-year university class in junior commander schools. Yet the length of 4 years in completing the cultivation of junior commanding officers of university educational level was unable to meet the critical need, a decision was made to recruit for 1-year training the students of the university graduating class. However, before the formal establishment of the 4-year university class for junior commanding cadres, experimental work was done at Shih Chia Chuang Army School, Ta Lien Army School and Anti-Aircraft Gun School. Only in the Autumn of that year that formal establishment was done in 20 military academies and schools. They are:

(1) army academies and schools, including 11 junior commander schools in Shih Chia Chuang, Ta Lien, Tsinan, Nanking, Hsin Yang, Sian, Chengtu, Kweilin, Nanchang, Kunming and Urumchi.

(2) Navy Academy and School: Navy Commander School.

(3) Air Force Academy and School: Air Force Aviation School.

(4) others included Artillery School, Tank School and Anti-Chemical Warfare School.

IV. The reform measures relating to the university class of junior commander schools.

1. Reform in the method of instruction.

In view of the characteristics of the university class of junior commander schools in being different from local universities, military technical academies and schools, the junior commander schools and the companies,⁷ the Communist Chinese military decided that the instruction methods of local universities and of military technical academies and schools could not be used in the university class as they are, much less could they inherit the instruction methods of the 2-year platoon leader class, to the end that the university class cadets who were the future basic level backbone in the Communist Chinese troops would not remain at the secondary technical school level. For coordinating with the above mentioned concept, all army schools vigorously reformed their methods of instruction. Taking Shih Chia Chuang Army School for example, the related measures were as follows:⁸

(1) The knowledge structure was reaffirmed in accordance with the practical need of the goal of cultivation in order to coordinate and combine the basic knowledge in scientific culture, the basic theoretical knowledge in military politics, specialized theory and techniques, and the knowledge of neighboring subjects (such as artillery, staff officer and Logistics) and the fringe knowledge of modern military science.

(2) Change the instruction of reciprocally unrelated but duplicated subjects to systematic scientific instruction method so that command instruction will inherit the traditional experience of the Communist Chinese military education training, and be fed with modern military theory and war experience.

(3) Change the specifications of cultivation from the infantry platoon leaders of a single specialty to composite cadres of "being expert in one but good in many." New courses on artillery, staff officer and logistics were added so that the cadets can meet the need of coordination in battles.

2. Rearrangement of curricula.

The Communist Chinese emphasized that the goal of operating the university class in junior commander schools was to cultivate the junior commanding officers "of university cultural level, fully developed in ethics, wisdom and physical culture, with coordinated advance in military science, politics and culture, possessing definite technical and strategic level and able to command." Junior commander schools therefore took the knowledge structure in the following three respects as the basis for setting up the curricula:

(1) The basic natural science knowledge essential to national defense modernization and up-to-date military scientific techniques.

(2) The basic social science knowledge essential to the revolutionization and the normalization construction of troops under the new situation.

(3) The accomplishment in military theory, basic skill and battle direction essential to the need of training and using the troops.

We can see from above that the cadets of the university class in junior commander schools must simultaneously comprehend the basic theories of the physics and the engineering departments of the Chinese Communist local universities, and military specialization knowledge and techniques. Therefore, the courses of the university curriculum are divided into basic cultural subjects and military specialization subjects, each occupying 2 years of instruction time. The former include the higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, electronic computers, electronic circuits, mechanical drafting, engineering mechanics, engineering mathematics, Chinese literature, modern Chinese history and English of local universities. The latter include the military subjects of theory on gun firing, theory on weaponry and ammunition, telecommunication techniques, anti-nuclear warfare, anti-chemical warfare, anti-biological warfare, Mao Tse-tung's military thought, knowledge on arms of military service, company and platoon tactics, anti-aircraft, anti-tank, anti-paratrooper, military terrain, battle coordination and defense. Besides, there are also political subjects including philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, Marxism and military political work regulations.

3. Strengthening cultural foundation and the teaching staff in specialized military subject.

Since the setting up of university classes, the Chinese communist junior commander schools went to recruit instructors for cultural subjects from local universities, because their original leadership cadres were rather low in scientific cultural level and were unable to comprehend fully the cultural courses of universities. Specialized military courses were taught by the military instructors of the original junior commander school or transferred from the troops. For achieving the goal of "reciprocal integration of basic cultural courses with specialized military courses," the following measures were adopted:¹⁰

(1) Elevate the cultural level of military instructors. The Communist Chinese junior commander schools were acutely short of military instructors possessing university background, and their military instructors were unable to fulfill the instruction work of the university class. The schools therefore temporarily organized their military instructors to learn university cultural knowledge. For example, Shih Chia Chuang Army School asked the cultural instructors of its university class to lecture on the military instructors university cultural courses. The artillery teaching and research office of Ta Lien Army School devote one evening per week to study high mathematics, and the instructors of the gun firing teaching and research office of the Anti-aircraft Gun School went to study in "the Television University." It was hoped that military instructors would then be able to explain specialized military courses with university cultural knowledge.

4. Absorption of the school operation experience of local universities and military technical academies and schools.

The leadership cadres of the Chinese Communist junior commander schools were unfamiliar with the questions on university cultural curricula, equipments and materials, laboratories, instruction planning and curricula arrangement. Therefore for the sake of "converting laymen into experts," school operation experience was absorbed from military technical academies and local universities." For example, the Anti-aircraft Artillery School, the Engineering Technical School and the Surveying Academy cooperated to learn from each other. Shih Chia Chuang Army School went to the more than 10 schools of higher learning within or outside Peking Military Region to understand their curricula set up, teachers structure and experimental equipment.

5. Establishment of new management measures for instruction.

The structure of Communist Chinese military academies and schools comprises of instruction, ideological politics, logistics guarantees, administrative business, organizational leadership, teachers contingent and personnel. Since the original junior commander schools aim at cultivating simple military commanding officers, the disciplinary provisions of troops were used in managing the cadets that attention is paid only to cleanliness and hygiene, official errands and duties, various kinds of assessments and competitions, administrative affairs and military discipline work. Yet the university class of the junior commander school aims at cultivating the junior commanding officers "possessing university

cultural level, good military political quality and ability to direct battles, organize and train," the knowledge scope and the length of its instruction are far more than the regular Communist Chinese military technical academies and schools and the 2-year platoon leader team of the junior commander school. Therefore the university class of the Chinese Communist junior commander school places their emphasis of management work on "managing well the study work of cadets, organizing various supplementary study work, and emphasizing that all administrative affairs should serve study work."¹²

V. The situation of the university class in seven junior commander schools.

1. Nanchang Army School. Its university class was set up in August 1983. It has since hired six specialists to be its academic advisers. They were Hsu Chung-yu [1776 0022 3768] the chief of the Chinese language department of East China Normal University, Shanghai, Tsao Hsi-hua [2580 6932 5478] the chief of the mathematics department of East China Normal University, Chou Po-hsun [0719 0130 1088] the chief of the mathematics department of Nanking University, Hsiung Ch'ifan [3574 0796 5672] the chief of the physics department of Kiangsi Normal College, Li K'o [2621 0344] the responsible person of Kiangsi Provincial College of Social Science, and Ch'en Fu-chieh [7115 4395 2234] the storage office chief of the computers department of Chang Sha National Defense S&T University.¹³ In July 1984, this school established "the information research center" to collect extensively the related domestic and foreign and military and civilian information for bringing about reform in education, using the following means:¹⁴

(1) Specially designated people at its library and reference materials office collect and report all the information on instruction from newspapers and magazines, and periodically published "instruction reference materials" and "activities on teaching and research."

(2) Seven professors from local universities were hired to be academic advisers, and through the channels of lectures by advisers, mailed material and theses information is obtained.

(3) Nearly 100 former cadets having graduated from the school's 2-year instruction course were hired to be the liaison officers linking the troops with the school's information and reporting the activities and the achievements in the troops' training.

(4) Sparetime foreign language translation teams were organized, foreign language newspapers and magazines were subscribed to, and foreign military materials were translated.

(5) The information from all quarters was analyzed and researched, an information release system was established to provide instant news information to the responsible persons in the troops and schools and the teaching staff.

2. Kunming Army School. Three assistant professors, seven lecturers and nine engineers of the National Defense S&T University were made to lecture on electronic computers, electronic circuit, mechanical drafting and engineering mechanics in the university class.¹⁵

3. Chengtu Army School. To meet the rather high cultural level of the cadets in the university classes, it was decided to improve the quality of the instructors of its political teaching and research office in order to give the theoretical instructors in philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism basic university background. The following two measures were adopted:

(1) Do a good job in selecting and transferring instructors by transferring to the school 10 instructors of university and college background from the troops.

(2) Instructors with no university background were sent to study in military political academies and school and local universities.

This school also operated a cultural night school for the instructors at the technical teaching and research office. Aside from holding classes in the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, this school also cooperated with the experts and the professors of other scientific research education units to operate a correspondence school on specialized knowledge.

4. Sian Army School. In July 1984, an automatic information feedback system on instruction activities was set up. This system has surveillance equipment in all classrooms, intermediate control equipment and terminal equipment to supervise the instructors' lectures and the attendance by cadets.¹⁷

5. Shih Chia Chuang Army School. In October 1983, an education reform experimental team was established and 8 new courses including management, military education, military meteorology and electronic computers, and 16 elective courses including history of war and general modern military knowledge were added. At the same time, the method of instruction was improved. For example in instruction on war tactics, much time was spent in the past in the simple and repetitive training on the more than 40 topics set up in accordance with classification and type, yet since the reform in the methods of instruction, a system of 8 specialized instruction on war tactics including basic knowledge on war tactics, principles of squad movements, squad offense and squad defense were set up in accordance with the common rule in squad combat and the principle of starting from the easy to the difficult.¹⁸

6. Ta Lien Army School. The Communist Chinese Shenyang Troops, in pursuance to the instruction of the "Central Military Commission" of basing on "the 4 willings"¹⁹ of letting the capable cadres operate academies and schools, of sending outstanding cadres and backbone soldiers to advanced studies in academies and school, of investing money in operating academies and schools, and of giving advanced equipment to academies and schools,²⁰ appropriated money in April 1983 to Ta Lien Army School for purchasing additional equipment and for hiring five cultural instructors in mathematics, physics, chemistry and electronics.

7. Hsin Yang Army School. To meet the instruction need of the school's university class, the following three measures were taken in hope of changing the knowledge structure of its instructors:²¹

(1) Organize the instructors of the school for interchange with the cadres in the troops. In accordance with the principle of "appropriate work, having

potential for development and proper age," 67 instructors and cadres were transferred out of the school for work assignment elsewhere, and at the same time 62 new instructors were transferred to the school.

(2) The army school be given priority in assigning graduates of academies and schools. 14 artillery cadets of the graduating class were approved by the military region to remain to work in school.

(3) In March 1983, 10 instructors and 2 professorial assistants were selected from Central China College of Engineering, Central China Normal College and Wuhan University in Honan and Hupeh Province to teach the basic cultural courses in the university class of this school, and 13 engineering college courses including engineering mathematics and engineering drafting were set up.

VI. The characteristics and the problems of the university class.

1. The characteristics.

The goal of the Communist Chinese armed forces in setting up the university class in junior commander schools was to cultivate the junior commanding officers possessing university cultural level, qualified political ideology, military specialties and physical culture. Therefore under the premise of this goal, the Communist Chinese armed forces required that the university class have its own characteristics in instruction and management. As pointed out by Han Huai-chih [7281 2037 2535], assistant to the Chinese communist chief of general staffs, the university class needs to have "the four characteristics" of being different from the local universities, from the military technical academies and schools, from the 2-year platoon leader team and from the companies.²²

(1) Different from the local universities. Since most of the cultural instructors of the university class were hired from local universities, its cultural courses are basically similar to those of the physics and engineering departments of local universities. However, the schools emphasize the integration between basic cultural courses and military specialization courses, meaning the use of military specialization courses for supplementing basic cultural courses such as the use of the "three anti's materials" to supplement chemistry theory, and the use of basic cultural courses for explaining military specialization courses such as using higher mathematics for explaining the theory on gun firing. Besides, the class also emphasized the three big regulations of the Chinese communist armed forces by using the discipline regulation, the internal affairs regulation and the troop formation regulation for managing the cadets. This is the difference from the university class and the local university.²³

(2) Different from military academies and schools. The military specialization courses for the cadets of the university class were mainly war tactical techniques, the functions of weapons and equipment, and the management education of troops. In political ideology, military specialization and physical culture, the cadets were required to accomplish the Chinese communist military standards of being able to command, able to maintain, able to train and able to use. This is different from Chinese communist military academies and school in that the latter cadets were required to possess only the knowledge in specialization techniques.

(3) Different from the 2-year platoon leaders class of junior commander schools. All the current cadets in the 4-year university class of the Chinese communist military junior commander schools were senior high school graduates having successfully passed the entrance examination of Chinese communist schools of higher learning, and are called "student cadets" in school. The cadets in the 2-year platoon leaders team were selected from the troops' squad leaders, deputy squad leaders and outstanding soldiers having successfully passed the Chinese communist unified military entrance examination, and are called "soldier cadets" in school. Furthermore, the 4-year student cadets, according to the Chinese communist military requirements, should do well in laying "two foundations" and realize "two changes," meaning the foundations of political ideology and regular university culture, and realize a change from a student into a qualified soldier and then to a junior commanding officer. Therefore in instruction planning, instruction management and method of education training, they were different from the 2-year platoon leaders team which paid attention to only teaching political ideology and military specialization courses.

(4) Different from the troop companies. Since the university class was for cultivating the junior commanding officers with university cultural level, it was required to develop the cadets' wisdom, cultivate the cadets' ability to think, and stimulate the cadets' consciousness. Therefore in management, it was emphasized to give the cadets time for self study and research. This is different from the "ultra strict and ultra rigid" mode of management in the Communist Chinese military companies.

2. The existing problems.

Han Huai-chih, assistant to the Communist Chinese chief of general staffs pointed out in December 1983 in the "Liberation Army Daily" that in the course of operating the university class in junior commander schools, there appeared the problems of weak teaching staff, dislocation between basic cultural courses and military specialization courses, and inadequate instruction materials.

(1) Weak teaching staff. Since the establishment of university classes in the Communist Chinese military junior commander schools, the teaching staff in local universities have been employed to be the cultural instructors of that class. According to the statistics of "China Education Daily" on 15 May 1984, up to 1983, there were in Mainland China 805 schools of higher education, 5,282 professors, 31,782 assistant professors and 149,987 instructors, averagely 7.1 professors, 39.8 assistant professors and 186 instructors for each school of higher learning. This tells that the teaching staff in Communist Chinese schools of higher learning was too weak to support the instruction work in the university class. For instance, Ta Lien Army School was refused in its request for instructors from local universities.

(2) Dislocation between cultural and military courses. The current problem of not being able to integrate the basic cultural courses and military specialization courses in the university class of the Communist Chinese military junior commander schools was quite serious; cultural instructors were unable to link the basic cultural courses they lecture with the substance of military specialization courses, and military instructors were unable to make use of the university cultural knowledge in lecturing their military specialization courses. Against

the former situation, the Communist Chinese army schools adopted the measure of organizing cultural instructors to participate in short term military training or sending them to apprentice in the units for acquainting them with the basic substance of military specialization courses. Since the scientific cultural level of cultural instructors was higher, the use of military specialization substance for supplementing deficiency in military knowledge in university culture was achieved rather smoothly. Against the latter situation, the school attempted to strengthen the university cultural knowledge of the military instructors with "television university," "night university" and "rotation training class," yet because most of the military instructors had only junior high school cultural background, they were unable to comprehend university cultural knowledge. For example in Chengtu Army School, there still existed the situation of "reviewing junior high school courses, studying senior high school courses and then teaching university culture" to the military instructors. Furthermore, the above mentioned supplementary education was unable to replenish the rather profound and extensive university knowledge. Therefore, the military instructors in the university class who had only junior high school education level were actually unable to meet the requirements of explaining military specialization courses with university cultural knowledge. The result was that the level of the university class cadets remained at the secondary technical level of the 2-year platoon leaders class of the original junior commander school.

(3) Inadequate instruction materials. At present, the Chinese communist troops, academies and schools were acutely short of talented people in military science. Therefore, in setting up the university class, they were unable to write and compile the instruction materials suitable for the cadets of that class, and thus for the basic cultural courses, the instruction materials of the local universities were used as they were; for military specialization courses they still used the original military instruction materials of the junior commander school. This kind of "modeled" teaching material substitute was truly unable to accomplish the requirements of the university class in being "different from local universities" and "from the 2-year platoon chief classes," much less in accomplishing cultivating the basic level commanding cadres who fuse university culture and military specialization knowledge into one.

(4) Cadets not at ease in studies. The cadets of the Communist Chinese university class were the senior high school graduates who had successfully passed the entrance examination of schools of higher learning. Upon their entry into the university class of the Communist Chinese junior commander school, they mostly had an unfavorable reaction on discovering that the environments and substance of studies were different from those of local universities. For example, one-quarter of the cadets in Shih Chia Chuang Army School were not at ease in their studies, and four of them insisted on leaving the school.²⁴

VII. Conclusion.

In view of the heightened requirements in combined warfare involving all arms of the military service and the continuous improvement in weapon equipments, the rather advanced military nations of the world such as the United States, Soviet Union and Japan have already set up 4-year military schools to cultivate the troop's basic level backbone commanders that possess scientific knowledge in order to cope with the precise and complicated weapon equipments and the need

of profound and extensive military knowledge. Yet the Communist Chinese armed forces of 4,200,000 officers and soldiers did not even have a 4-year school for military officers before 1983. During the cultural revolution period, they even cut down and merged military academies and schools, and selected cadres from among the soldiers in pursuance of "putting politics in command," resulting in an unprecedented deterioration in the quality of the Communist Chinese military cadres. After the Communist Chinese military set back in Vietnam, they started to realize the progressiveness of foreign armed forces and the backwardness of their own military cadres in coping with modern war. They therefore brought forward the policy of making the cadres "revolutionized, rejuvenated, intellectualized and specialized" in the hope of making the Communist Chinese armed forces meet the goal of advancing towards modernization. The so-called "revolutionization" is to require that the troops of all levels carry through the political line of "insisting on the four basic principles." The so-called "rejuvenation" is to stipulate the age limit of military cadres as 25 years of age for platoon leaders, 30 years for company commanders, 35 for battalion commanders, 40 for regiment commanders, 45 for division commanders, 50 for army corps commanders, and 60 for the chief and the deputy of big military regions and arms of service, in order to prevent the aging of cadres. The so-called "intellectualization" and "specialization" are the most important key parts in promoting "the normalization and the modernization" of troops, and on this policy "the regulation on the promotion of cadres only through the cultivation by academies and schools" was formulated; military academies and schools of all levels were rebuilt and the system of public student recruitment was reinstated; the guiding principle of "one operation and three integrations" and "three willings" in operating schools were brought forward; a decision was made in February 1983 to establish the 4-year university class in junior commander schools to feed the cadets with scientific cultural and military specialization knowledge for making them able to understand the trend and the functions of modern military knowledge, techniques and equipments, and to possess the ability of commanding troops, resulting in elevating the knowledge structure of the medium grade and senior cadres in the troops. However, due to the lack of teaching staff in local universities which are then unable to support the instruction in the university class, and also due to the low cultural level of the military instructors who are unable to teach the cadets with modern military knowledge, the advancement of the university class in all junior commander schools has been impeded, and the policy of making all the cadres in the Chinese communist armed forces intellectualized and specialized will not be able to be realized.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hsiao K'o: "Lengthen our eye sight to invest for the talent," Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 2 February 1983.
2. Editorial "Strengthen academy and school construction and cultivate qualified talent," Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 4 March 1983.
3. Hsu I-peng (1776 0001 2590): "Intellectualization of cadres and modernization of the armed forces," Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 29 March 1983.

4. Chiang I-shan (3068 0001 1472): "Compiled Chinese Communist military documents" Union Researchers, Hong Kong, 1965, p 161.
5. Chinese Communist Yearbook (first volume 1970), Chung Kung Yen Chiu Magazine, Taipei, pp 2-96.
6. Chinese Communist Yearbook (1981), Chung Kung Yen Chiu Magazine, Taipei, pp 2-71.
7. Han Huai-chih: "How to operate well a university class in a junior commander school with the characteristics of our armed forces," Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 13 December 1983.
8. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 29 April 1984.
9. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 28 July 1984.
10. Lei Hsin-lung (7191 2450 7893): "Basic cultural courses and military specialization courses should be reciprocally integrated," Chinese Communist Liberation Daily, 14 June 1983.
11. Lei Hsin-lung: "Learn to operate a university, convert laymen into experts." Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 31 May 1983.
12. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 28 June 1983.
13. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 19 September 1983.
14. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 26 July 1984.
15. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 19 April 1983.
16. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 27 July 1984.
17. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 28 July 1984.
18. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 29 April 1984.
19. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 10 August 1984.
20. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 13 April 1983.
21. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 21 September 1984.
22. Han Huai-chih: "How to operate well a university class in a junior commander school with the characteristics of our armed forces," Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 13 December 1983.
23. "School administration should be strict," Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 16 March 1984.
24. Chinese Communist Liberation Army Daily, 26 July 1983.

MILITARY & PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LOCAL CONSTRUCTION SUPPORTED--In a break with their past exclusively vertical supply relations, materials units in the Logistics Department of the Nanjing Military Region [MR] have been building lateral or horizontal ties by taking the initiative to establish a materials and economic information data network outside the military and promoting the circulation of materials. In the past 3 months, they have supplied the localities with 760 tons of rolled steel and exchanged with them over 140 pieces of hardware, including boilers, pumps, drillers, transformers, alternating current machines, oxygen bottles, bearings and generators, with a combined value of more than 1 million yuan. Their actions have effectively boosted local economic construction. To develop production, Niantou Carbonic Acid Magnesium Factory in Yixing County urgently needed in mid-January four air compressors of different models and other materials including wires and [zhafa 7037 0127]. Informed of the situation, comrades at the materials units in the Logistics Department had the needed goods allocated from warehouses in such cities as Nanjing and Hefei, thereby meeting the factory's dire need. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 1] 12581

SOLDIER'S IMAGE IN 1980'S--In conjunction with the Hefei Lianhe University and Heavy Mineral Academy, the faculty and students of the Artillery Technical Institute held a speech meeting entitled "Our Image of the Soldier of the 1980's" at the institute in the afternoon on 4 May to celebrate the "May 4th" Youth Festival. More than 10 comrades delivered an impassioned moving speech at the meeting. Cultural performances were also staged. Comrades from the provincial song and dance troupe made it to the meeting in time to put up a varied cultural show. [By Ma Feng [7456 3536] [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 1] 12581

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